

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 911—Vol. XXIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PUMP-ENGINE MATERIALS, PUMPS, SPEAR-PLATES, &c.—300 tons of CAST IRON, 20 tons of MALLEABLE IRON, 2 tons of BRASS WORK, FOR UNRESERVED SALE, BY AUCTION, AT CASTLE EDEN COLLIERY, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE announces to owners of mines, water companies, engine builders, dock contractors, iron manufacturers, brass founders, smiths, and others connected with the iron and brass trades, that he is instructed by the proprietors to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on Monday, February 7, 1853, at the Castle Eden Colliery, the MATERIALS used in winning the pit. NEW 600-horse PUMP-ENGINE; SECOND-HAND PUMP-ENGINE, of 40-horse power, 70 fms. of 13-in. pumps; 50 fms. of 10-in. pumps, with working-barrels, &c.; spear-plates; large metal columns, suitable for architectural purposes, &c.; altogether comprising 300 tons of cast metal, 20 tons of forged iron, and 2 tons of brass castings, the whole of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Castle Eden Colliery, standing upon the Hartlepool Railway, is connected with the entire railway system of Great Britain, and is situated but five miles from the seaport of Hartlepool, whence there is cheap water carriage to all parts of the world. North and south trains arrive at Castle Eden Colliery Station, from the Ferry Hill Station, on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, at 8.45, 9.54, and 12.23 A.M.; and leave at 3.50 and 7 P.M. Refreshments will be provided for purchasers. The preliminaries of sale will be arranged at Eleven o'clock, luncheon will be served at Twelve, and the sale will commence at One, to a minute, in order that gentlemen may be enabled to leave by the 3.50 train, which joins at Ferry Hill the trains going both north and south.

PAYMENTS.—Under £20, in cash; above £20, in approved bills at two months' date, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Discount will be allowed for cash. Catalogues are now ready.—Sunderland Sale Offices, Feb. 1, 1853.

HAWARDEN IRON WORKS, FLINTSHIRE. VERY IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, MILLWRIGHTS, CONTRACTORS, MINERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, &c.

MESSRS. CHURTON respectfully announce that they are honoured with instructions from the Hawarden Iron Works Company (whose lease in the Hawarden Iron Works will very shortly expire) to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 14th February, 1853, and many following days, until the whole is disposed of, the whole of their valuable STEAM-ENGINES, TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS, UTENSILS, and EFFECTS, consisting of 1 condensing steam-engine, with 20-in. cylinder, working a 4 ft. stroke, with boiler, &c.; 4 upright boring machines; 1 small drilling machine; 1 large horizontal boring bar, 18-in. diameter, for boring steam cylinders up to 10 ft. stroke; 1 horizontal boring bar, 11½-in. diameter, for boring steam cylinders up to 10 ft. stroke; 2 lathes, of various descriptions; 1 for boring steam cylinders up to 10 ft. stroke; 1 shearing engine; 1 large grindstone, or polishing machine; 1 punching engine; 1 shearing engine; 1 water regulator, complete; the whole of the driving apparatus for the above machinery; smiths' tools, turning tools, vices, anvils, slack troughs, cranes, 2 large foundry cranes, beams, slings, chains, iron stove doors, patterns for mill gearing, land steam-engines, pipes, pump trees, columns, cranes, bridges, weighing machine, &c., &c. 1 high-pressure steam-engine, with 10-in. cylinder, working 2 ft. 6 in. stroke; a quantity of blocks and falls; chains; 3 broad-wheel carts; 1 strong broad-wheel wagon; 1 strong broad-wheel horse carriage; horse gears, &c.; and other valuable and miscellaneous effects, particulars of which will be set forth in descriptive catalogues, which are in course of preparation, and will be ready for distribution by the end of January, 1853.

TO ENGINEERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND STEAM PACKET COMPANIES.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, with immediate possession, the SANDYCROFT WORKS, on the banks of the Dee, in complete working order, with every accommodation, and requisite machine for building and completing wood and iron vessels, and for manufacturing and fitting out screw and paddle-wheel machinery on board steam-vessels all ready for sea.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Robert Roberts, 4, Upper Northgate-street, Chester.

TO IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—IMPORTANT SALE OF A PAIR OF MOST VALUABLE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, of 120-horse power each, THREE BOILERS, MOUNTINGS, &c.

MR. W. KIRK very respectfully announces that he has been honoured with instructions from the Directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to SELL, BY AUCTION, to be held on Wednesday, February 9th, 1853, on the premises, at PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, to be held in the month of February, on the premises of the Dockyards, Birkenhead, an extensive and valuable collection of PLANT, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, &c., lately used in the formation and construction of the above docks, and adapted for railway and dock purposes.

N.B. Among this valuable plant, &c., will be found about 4000 cubic ft. of winter-fallen English oak, and about 5000 cubic feet of green heart ditto; two flats, with anchors, cables, rigging, &c., complete; contractors' rails and chairs, &c. Full particulars in future papers, and in catalogues, which will be prepared in due time; or, in the interim, any further information may be had on application to Mr. Meakin, the Dockyards, Birkenhead; or to the auctioneer, at his offices, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, & OTHERS.

MR. W. KIRK is favoured with instructions from George Meakin, Esq., the eminent contractor, to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, to be held in the month of February, on the premises of the Dockyards, Birkenhead, an extensive and valuable collection of PLANT, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, &c., lately used in the formation and construction of the above docks, and adapted for railway and dock purposes.

N.B. Among this valuable plant, &c., will be found about 4000 cubic ft. of winter-fallen English oak, and about 5000 cubic feet of green heart ditto; two flats, with anchors, cables, rigging, &c., complete; contractors' rails and chairs, &c. Full particulars in future papers, and in catalogues, which will be prepared in due time; or, in the interim, any further information may be had on application to Mr. Meakin, the Dockyards, Birkenhead; or to the auctioneer, at his offices, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

TO IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—

MARINE ENGINE, by Boulton and Watt, 39½-in. cylinder, and 3 feet 6 in. stroke. Twenty-five horse CONDENSING MARINE ENGINE, by Boulton and Watt, and not worked more than 18 months. Sixteen-horse high-pressure COLUMN ENGINE, with boiler complete, stroke 2 feet 6 in. bore of cylinder 14½ inches, spur-fly-wheel, by Fairbairn and Sons, equal to new. Twenty-five horse CONDENSING HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 20-in. cylinder, 6 feet stroke; it is fixed to a strong cast-iron plate, and new. Splendid high-pressure WINDING ENGINE, 38½-in. cylinder, 5 feet 3 in. stroke, complete; can be seen at work.

For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. W. Kirk, Mills, Works, and General Agent, Auctioneer, and Valuer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; or see his Weekly Circular, which will be sent by post on receipt of stamp for postage.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES FOR SALE IN THE WIGAN DISTRICT.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the "HAWLEY HALL AND PARK HOUSE COLLIERIES," situated in Pemberton, near Wigan, comprising a large extent of the valuable seams of coal called the PEMBERTON FIVE FEET MINE, and the PEMBERTON FOUR FEET MINE, held under leases for long terms of years, together with the whole of the COLLIERY PLANT, RAILWAYS, STEAM-ENGINES, &c. There are already four shafts sunk to the two mines, which, upon being put into working order, are capable, with the present machinery and plant, of yielding 40,000 tons of coal a year; and might be made in a few months, with a moderate outlay of capital, capable of yielding upwards of 100,000 tons per annum. The colliery is connected with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal by means of superior and well-constructed tramways; and has easy access to the extensive and rapidly increasing market of the port of Liverpool, as well as Manchester, Runcorn, and the Salt Districts of Cheshire. The footage rents are comparatively small, and the annual stipulated rents certain are of an amount easily covered by a moderate annual working.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. John May, solicitor, Wigan, Lancashire.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—To be LET, all those valuable COAL MINES, called or known as the BINN, the CROMBOKE, the BEANSY, and the SIX AND SEVEN FEET MINES, under the FOLD'S ESTATE, in the township of BEDFORD and parish of LEIGH, in the county of LANCASTER, comprising, by recent admeasurement, 25 acres 2 roods 23 perches, of the large measure of eight yards to the perch.

The Four Feet Mine, under the above estate, has been some time worked, and is now in lease to the executors of William Edward Milner; but the mines now offered have not yet been opened. The canal of the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater is within three-quarters of a mile of this estate, and a railway is now in use from the canal to the Bedford Colliery, which might be made available, conditionally. For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Lee, Hopecar, Bedford; Mr. Henry Boardman, Pleasant Inn, Queen's square, Liverpool; Mr. Joseph Eekersley, the Folds, Bedford; Messrs. Deamont and Urmon, solicitors, Warrington; or Mr. Henry Mori, land and mine agent, Tyldesley, with whom a plan of the estate is lodged.

FIFTY SHARES IN WHEEL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) FOR SALE.—Apply, by letter, to "X. Q." Post-office, Edinburgh.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

MR. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission. Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, and under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale.—Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND MINES.—Rix Hill, Linares, Treviskey and Barriar, Bedford United, Merilyn, Wheel Golden, South Tamar, and Alfred Consols.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Penlyne, Wheel Carpenter (So. Sydenham), Wheel Brewer, Wheel Zion, Clive, Monarch Gold, Gawton United, North Damsel, Wheel Norris, Okei Tor, Devon Kapunda, and North Wheel Treilway.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange Brokers, and Mr. Crofts also transacts business in all British and Foreign Railways.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princess-street, City.

Dated Friday, Feb. 4, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 years). Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, and 28, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Herodfoot
Alfred Consols	Kilbricken
Alt-y-Crib	Leeds and St. Aubyn
Anglo-California	Leeds Town Consols
Balmain Beacon	Lent Consols
Bedford United	Levant
Bell and Lanarth	Liberty
Bleaton Consols	Linares
Black Craig	Marke Valley
Bodmin Consols	Mary Ann
Boringdon Consols	Mendip Hills
Boscawell Downs	Merilyn
Boscon Brewer	Molland
Britannia Gold & Copper	Monarch Gold
Brondyod	Moran
Burra Burra (Australia)	Nanseogollan
Callington	Nant-y-Car
Caradon Wood	North Levant
Carsons Creek	North Frances
Cathedral	North Basset
Cock's Kitchen	North Cornwall
Castle Dinas	North Pool
Carn Brea	North Roskear
Cwm Eryn	North Stafford Coal
Chyprase Consols	North Wheel Treilway
Clive	Nouveau Monde
Colonial	Oreid
Condurow	Par Consols
Cock's Kitchen	St. Aubyn and St. Aubyn
Crannall	Penhalo Consols
Craddock Moor	Penzance Consols
Cubert Durren	Phoenix Great Consols
Devon Burra Burra	Poltimore
Devon and Courtney	Port Phillip & Col. Gold
Devon Consols North	Præd Consols
Devon Great Consols	Prigant Consols
Duke of Cornwall	Rix Hill
East Alfred Consols	Round Hill (Salop)
East Black Craig	Silver Valley
East Halamanning	Sourton Consols
East Margaret	South Frances
East Pool	South Caradon
East Russell	South Condurow
East Seton and Maude	Sidney Godolphin
East Tamar	St. Aubyn and Grylls
East Wheel Rose	St. Day United
East Wheel Russell	St. Ivo's Consols
Eggar Lee	South of Scotland
Exmoor Eliza	South Wh. Basset
Four Dargue (Cumberl.)	South Carn Brea
Garreg Gomanena	South Tolgus
Golden Mile Lead Mine	Spearne Consols
Graham and St. Aubyn	Siray Park
Great Beam	Swanpool
Great Wheel Badden	Tavy Consols
Great Wheel Fortune	Tamar Consols
Great Bryn Consols	Tees Side
	Tincroft
	Trebarvah
	Trebell Consols
	Trefusis
	Trehane
	Trevelyan
	Treviskey and Barriar
	Trelusbeck

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

J. J. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST, with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most respectable management—a most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest, not only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the respectability of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers. Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—Feb. 4, 1853.

MR. JAMES HOLLOW, MINE SHAREBROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

MINES INSPECTED by experienced AGENTS, and correct information furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. JOSEPH MUMFORD, of No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the following DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES:—Alfred Consols, Brewer, Bell Craig, Clive, Cwm Darren, East Gennis Lake, Herodfoot, Mary Ann, Merilyn, Neptune, Trehan, Whitford, and East Gennis.

WHEEL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON).—NOTICE.—That all shareholders holding OLD CERTIFICATES in this Company are particularly requested to SEND the same to these offices to be EXCHANGED for NEW CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Committee.

Mining Offices, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi. R. T. MOLYNEUX, Sec.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD on Friday, the 18th day of February next, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the offices of the Company, No. 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, in the City of London, to take into consideration the adoption, or otherwise, of certain proposed amended rules and regulations for the future and better government of the said Company.

By order of the Committee of Management.

R. J. BISDEE, Sec. and Purser.

Offices, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, Feb. 4, 1853.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE POUNDS per share, exclusive of income tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company at the office of the Association, No. 26, Austinfriars, on and after THURSDAY, the 17th day of February next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

The proprietors are requested to leave their certificates at the office for examination three clear days before the day of payment.

By order of the Court of Directors.

26, Austinfriars, Jan. 25, 1853. WM. LECKIE, Secretary.

KENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be HELD (pro forma) at their offices, No. 62, Moorgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 10th of February, at One o'clock precisely, and will be adjourned to the following Friday, the 18th of February, at One o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the Directors, and the half-year's accounts; to elect a director in the room of G. T. Braine, Esq., who retires by rotation; and to consider and transact the general affairs of the Company. G. T. Braine, Esq., being eligible for re-election, offers himself accordingly.

By order of the Board.

Dated 2d February, 1853. J. REYNOLDS GWATKIN, Sec.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1852.—By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.

To which is added, A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MINING INTEREST, by W. H. CVELL.—To be had at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-st., London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectfully established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best

DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Treviskey	Bedford United
West Providence	Levant	Coburn
Trem. Providence	South Tamar	St. John del Rey
United Mines	Tamar Consols	Altan
Great Devon Consols	Trelawny	West Caradon
South Basset	Trehane	South Caradon
South Frances	Mary Ann	East Darren

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Wheel Pollard	Hington Downs	Lelant Consols
North Damsel	Herodfoot	Cwm Bruno
Wheel Norris	East Tamar	Vale of Towry
Cupid	Wheel Grenville	Clive
St. Day United	North Basset	Speedwell
East Russell	Trefusis	Chiverton

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MINES.—The increased demand for metals, and the improvement in machinery and science, tend to the more profitable working of mines now than at any previous period. Devon Great Consols, on which only £1 per share has been paid, are now readily marketable at £410 to £420 per share; Wheel Buller shares, £5 paid, are marketable at £1000 to £1050 per share; Wheel Basset shares, £10½ paid, are marketable at £250 to £300 per share; and many other British copper, lead, and tin mines are paying several hundreds per cent. profit on the original cost. Established dividend-paying mines of the best character may be bought to pay the purchaser from £15 to £20 per cent. per annum. Mines producing, situated in good districts, under honest and able management, afford a wider field for profit than any other speculation. It is also true that the market values of English mines are rarely, if ever, influenced by political and extraneous causes, which produce such fearful fluctuations in railway and Stock Exchange securities generally. The dividends are usually declared and paid promptly every two or three months; and the influx of capital which mining investment is attracting renders this security, when judiciously selected, readily convertible. These remarks do not apply to the host of specious schemes daily thrust upon the market, but only to the bona fide adventures which are under the management of miners and capitalists of tried experience and known respectability. Every information afforded, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms.—JAMES STEVENSTRIFF and Co., mining offices, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

MINING SHARES WANTED.—MR. H. B. RYE is a BUYER of

Wheel Buller, Wheel Basset, Devon Great Consols, Trevelyan, Botalack, South Caradon, Great Consols, Trehan, Condurow, and Trevelyan. And will BUY or SELL in the following:—Levant, Wheel Kitty, Brynall, Neptune, Speedwell, Chiverton, United Mines, Dolchont, Comford, Mary Ann, East Darren, Lewis, Tamar, Consols, and South Tamar.—77, Old Broad-street.

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE REMOVED to No. 2, PINNERS HALL COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

MINING SHARES.—MR. GEORGE SPATLEY has for SALE the following SHARES:—Boscon (£12½); Wheel Langford (£18½); Boscon (£22); East Russell (£10); Linares (£10); Ferran Wheel Lane (£8); North British Australian Land (£2 7s. 6d.); Monarch Gold (£14s.); West Wheel Carpenter (£15s.); Wheel Harriett (£18s.); Augusta Consols (£12s. 6d.); and Devon Consols North (£1). Mr. SPATLEY has also BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the following:—Devon Great Consols, Spearne Consols, Merilyn, Chyprase, Weston, Prince Albert, Vale of Towry, and Wheel Augusta.—2, Winchester-buildings, City, London.

VALUABLE MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—15 Great Crinnis; 10 Cayson Hill (£1 paid); 10 Trevelyan and Trevellich, tin and copper (10s. paid); 15 Union Tin (10s. paid); and 13 Anglo-California. It is requested that any parties wishing to purchase will state their price at once.—Apply, by letter, on or before Tuesday next, to "T. U. V." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-st., London.

SEVEN SHARES IN WHEEL CATHERINE, and FIVE SHARES IN APPLEDORE MINES, TO BE SOLD. All calls paid up.—Apply by letter (post paid), "W. W." Post-office, Bath.

WEST CARADON MINE.—THREE SHARES FOR SALE in this celebrated concern for £300 each (ex dividend).—Apply to Mr. J. P. Procter, Launceston, Cornwall.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, F.G.S., MINING ENGINEER, will undertake the INSPECTION of every description of MINERAL PROPERTY, and REPORT THEREON. Communications addressed to Mr. Murray, 76, Cornhill, or 35, Craven-street, Strand, will meet attention.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, CIVIL ENGINEER, &c., HAS REMOVED his OFFICES to No. 10, SALISBURY STREET, ADELPHI. Communications relative to Californian and Australian Gold Mines, general mining matters, Machinery, &c., sub-marine Telegraphs, Coal-holding Machinery, the procurement of Letters Patent, and general professional matters, must in future be addressed as above, where he may be consulted from Twelve till Four o'clock daily.

MINING ACCOUNTANT.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY and GOOD ADDRESS, in the above capacity, well acquainted with the duties from actual experience.—Applications, by letter, addressed "S. S. S." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-st., London.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by the New Granada Company, a PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER, to PROCEED to NEW GRANADA.—Letters of application, stating amount of pecuniary remuneration required, together with testimonials, to be addressed to the secretary, at No. 6, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

By order of the Board.

No. 6, Adam's-court, Feb. 1, 1853. GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Secretary.

WANTED.—A good, practical, and experienced CIVIL ENGINEER as SUPERINTENDENT and CHIEF MANAGER of the CORPORATION WATER-WORKS, in the City of Oxford. His whole time will be required in the discharge of these duties. He will have an office provided for him, and be paid a salary of £100 per annum, in addition to 5 per cent. on the Water Rate, which is at present £1000 per annum, with the certainty of a large increase.

All applications must be in writing, with testimonials, addressed to the Town Clerk, Oxford, on or before the 1st day of March next.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a STRONG WATER-WHEEL, 18 or 20 ft. diameter, with 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. breast; if with a double flat of strong crushers would be preferred.—Address, with full particulars, to Clarke, Goldscope Mines, Keswick, Cumberland.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF SERVICE PIPES FOR WATER COMPANIES.—THE AMSTERDAM HILL WATER COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY, for the entire City of Amsterdam, of HOUSE SERVICE PIPES, composed of materials not liable to be acted on by pure water. Lead pipes will be objected to. Parties offering are requested to send samples, with a schedule of prices, and to give references to companies now using the same.—Apply at the Company's offices, 18, Cannon-street.

EDW. WM. EDDIS, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

COPPER MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—FOR SALE, the PROPERTY of the LISKOWITZ MINING COMPANY, situated on ISLE ROYALE, LAKE SUPERIOR, UNITED STATES. This mine, abounding in the purest copper, has hitherto been insignificantly worked, owing to the want of sufficient capital and proper skill. It offers strong inducements to capitalists interested in the production of this valuable metal.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., Park-terrace, Malze Hill, Greenwich.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, COPPER AND LEAD MINES, and a LARGE VEIN of FINE SLATE, satisfactorily proved, partially worked, in Carnarvonshire, North Wales. For particulars, apply to Mr. Hugh Jones, Penybrydd, Llandwrog, near Carnarvon.

TO BE SOLD, the HAVOTTY SLATE QUARRY, in the parish of Llanfrathen, Merionethshire, within a short distance from Port Madoc. The quarry is admirably situated for working at a small expense. There are TWO VEINS in the seat, which are very extensive. The slate is of excellent quality, and the royalty on very moderate terms.—For further particulars, and to view samples of the slate, inquire of Mr. Samuel Rains, 115, Old-street, St. Luke's, London.

VALUABLE COAL WORKS.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, a valuable and extensive COLLIERY, situated within four miles of the city of Bristol, now in full work, consisting of TWO PITS, PUMP-ENGINE, PIT ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c., of the best description, in good working order.—To view the same, apply to Mr. Isaac Britton, bailiff, Soundwell Coal Works, Kingswood, near Bristol.

WHEAL PROCKTER SILVER-LEAD MINE, ST. KEW, CORNWALL.

TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
Dues 1-15th. Lease 21 years. In 6000 shares of £1 each.

Mr. JOHN HODGE, St. Austell. Mr. JOHN DALE, St. Austell.
Mr. WILLIAM PROCKTER, Launceston. Mr. WILLIAM MAY, Launceston.
BANKERS—Messrs. HENWOOD and MOLYNEUX, Telegraph-yard, Park-row, Leeds.
PUBLIC—Mr. J. E. Prockter, Launceston.

MANAGER—Capt. William Richards, Redruth.
This very important MINE is situated adjoining Wheal Sarah and Old Treburget, and contains nine lodes, many of which produce, according to analysis from eminent assayers, 300 ozs. of silver to the ton. About £2000 has already been expended in developing this very valuable undertaking; and the present new Company propose to erect a suitable steam-engine, with other plant and machinery, so as to bring the mine into full and profitable working by July, 1853; and the deposit of £1 per share will embrace all calls up to the steam-engine going to work. The name of the managing agent is a sufficient guarantee that Wheal Prockter will prove to be one of the best speculations of the day, and will be a dividend mine without a further payment on the part of the shareholders.

WHEAL PROCKTER SILVER-LEAD MINE, ST. KEW, CORNWALL.

The following reports are well deserving the attention of the mining community, emanating as they do from gentlemen of great repute and scientific knowledge:—
REPORT OF PROFESSOR D. T. ANSTED, M.A.

In conformity with your request, expressed in your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I have visited the mines and mining property there referred to, consisting of an antimony mine lately opened, and some workings for lead, both in the neighbourhood of Treagar and Trewigget, in the parish of St. Kew, Cornwall. I have now the honor to report to you the result of this visit:—

The mining ground or "country" in this set consists chiefly of two kinds of killas or slaty rock, one kind blue, hard, and partly crystalline; the other of pale yellow colour, and softer texture, and quite unfit for use as slate. Besides these rocks, there are also several courses of whitish porphyritic rock, running east and west; the general dip or inclination of the slaty rock to the horizon is towards the west and south, and the direction of the principal lodes or mineral veins is north and south, with a prevailing underlay to the west. The surface is broken and hilly, the direction of the principal valley being to the south; so that the main lode crops out, and is conveniently laid bare by costeaning on the left, or eastern side of the hills enclosing this small valley. The principal lode is that containing lead ores, probably rich for silver, and the antimony occurs chiefly, if not entirely, in one spot on the opposite side of the valley, near the hill top.

Before proceeding to describe the mines and mineral prospects of the set, it will be worth while to refer for a moment to the district generally.

Within the compass of a very few square miles there is here abundant evidence of mineral riches, the chief metals found being lead, silver, antimony, and zinc. Of these, the lead and silver in the form of argentiferous galena, and the zinc as blende, occur in the same north and south lodes, while the antimony is usually in bunches or pockets, and is not associated with other metals. The former ones are said to occur chiefly in the bliner, and the latter in the whiter, varieties of killas. The lead has been extensively and profitably worked at Treburget, but has also been found elsewhere in the neighbourhood, and especially in Wheal Sarah. It appears to be remarkably rich for silver. The lodes are strong, very uniform and continuous in direction, and offer no practical difficulties in working.

The district in the neighbourhood of Treagar is one of the best known in Cornwall for the grey ore or sulphure of antimony. This ore has been worked at intervals for nearly a century, near St. Minver and Endellion, and at other places, usually in rich and productive bunches and pockets.

The antimony mine of Treagar, in the set visited by me, is opened in a whitish or pale yellow killas, on the upper part of the hill, on the west or right bank of the little valley already alluded to, and near the head of the valley.

The present workings consist of a kind of open working or pit, whose depth is about 3 fathoms, and which branches out into one or two small drifts at the bottom. The sinking has been very irregular, in consequence of the ore being widely and abundantly distributed in several leaders or branches, each of which is of tolerable size, and which all seem to converge downwards towards the south, but whose true direction hitherto is by no means clear or determinate. The lode, or more probably the bunches of ore, towards which these conduct appear to be at no great distance. There is every indication of its being of large dimensions: the quality of the ore already raised is excellent, and the quantity large (its value greatly exceeding the expense of raising); the country is soft, and easily and cheaply mined, and an adit might be driven to drain the mine to a moderate depth, at a very small expense. Until the lode or bunches are found, the ore raised from the leaders will more than pay the expense of working. Little more seems required than a branch outlay of capital to start the mine, and (if required) to drain the upper workings by a short adit; the returns would probably be almost immediate, and there is every prospect of their being considerable. The indications of silver-lead ore (argentiferous galena) in this set are not less certain or satisfactory than those of antimony, but less has been done at present to show their value. There are here indications of two lead lodes, one of them the continuation northward of that worked in Wheal Sarah; and the other ranging a little to the east, and bearing apparently in a somewhat more westerly direction, so as to fall in with the line of the latter, which it is perhaps about half a mile to the north, and not far from Mid Hendra. The Wheal Sarah lode has been proved by costeaning in several spots south of the set I examined, and is throughout very promising, although there somewhat disturbed by elvans. The specimens brought to grass, both from the costeanings and the deeper workings, at a spot where an engine is now being erected, and where it is proposed to work the mine vigorously, show a very excellent gossan, and those also which were shown me as obtained from costeanings in the north are similar in character, but perhaps still more promising.

The lode thus well marked in the Wheal Sarah set, and shown in its continuation northward at two or three points, was laid bare during my visit at Lower Trewigget, and continued beyond question still further. The other lode seems to have been discovered, and partly worked too by the old men, an adit having been commenced near the Wheal Sarah boundary, but in the set belonging to you. It is probable, that by continuing this a little further to the east the second or east lode would be reached. I have already stated my opinion that it will prove to be a branch of the main lode, running in a little south of Mid Hendra; should my view be correct, the lode may be expected to be richest for ore in this part, and I think there are other reasons why such should be the case; for, in the first place, the country here is comparatively free from elvans, and, in the next place, the portion of the lode corresponds in position with the richest and most valuable portion of the Treburget lode, which has proved so profitable. It is not important to remember also, that in consequence of the position of the set in the upper part of the valley, and the extent of the workings already undertaken in Wheal Sarah, this latter mine will both prove the lode and drain the northern portion of it.

In order to establish important lead mines in this property, it will be necessary to costean with care, and to some extent at moderately distant spots; and it will also be advisable to prove the two lodes at some little depth, to determine their real underlay, both in direction and amount. It will then be needful to select the spot which is best adapted for extensive workings, and sink there steadily to cut the lode at a moderate depth. A certain amount both of time and money are, of course, required to complete such operations; but I think there is every good reason for expecting a highly favourable result, since there seems every reasonable ground for expecting a rich and valuable lode at moderate depths.

I consider, indeed, that both with regard to the antimony and silver-lead, the set is very admirably placed, and that with moderate capital, and some little patience, it would prove a very profitable adventure to continue mining operations, and carry them on with great vigour.

Signed, D. T. ANSTED.
36, Gloucester-road, Hyde-park.

REPORT OF CAPT. RICHARD BUZZO, OF PENZANCE.

I have inspected your mine at Treagar and Trewigget, St. Kew, with the utmost attention; I have been a miner for 42 years past, and have not seen a more promising set, from the western part of Cornwall to the east of Devon, or one containing so many lodes, and so kindly on the back. This set is of great extent and breadth. They have discovered nine lodes, which are composed of lead, spar, munda, antimony, and silver-lead; they are running in a regular direction, and are what is called north and south lodes. They have also in this mine Wheal Sarah lode, which underlays west, and the other lodes underlay east, and will form a junction with Wheal Sarah lode in the vale of this set, where an engine-shaft is sunk about 9 fms., and timbered up with the best of materials, going down amidst the lodes, which will form a junction at 60 fms. deep, but Wheal Sarah lode will be cut in the shaft at the depth of 40 fms.; it is not such a set again to be found in this district. I have been through the set since the inspection by Capt. James Hosking, and they have cut a new lode 12 fms. deep, composed of lead, munda, and silver-lead, and, intermingled together, this lode throughout is of that general character which indicates improvement of all other lodes, because they have all taken their course from this lode south, and will meet again about 100 fms. north of the new engine-shaft; this lode is one of the most promising lodes I ever saw on the surface, or in the shelves of the tender flooken (the country or rock so called); for 2 fms. each side of the lode is burned up by the additional heat of the mineral passing through this and the other lodes that are within its reach; this lode is 30 fms. further to hill than the Marlborough adit is driven, and there is still another lode about 10 fms. further on, producing some fine stones of ore and gossan.

Signed, CAPT. BUZZO.
36, Gloucester-road, Hyde-park.

REPORT OF ASSAY OF J. W. REDMOND, ESQ.

I have examined your specimens of antimony ore, which is an exceedingly fine and valuable ore, and will yield from 60 to 70 per cent. of pure antimony, when properly dressed, and fetch in the market about £15 per ton of 21 cwt.

But I consider it would answer your purpose much better to smelt it yourselves on the spot, as the necessary outlay for the erection of works would be but trifling, and the profits of the smelting very large,—good ore costing £15 per ton at present, and the refined metal fetching about £50 per ton. You may calculate for certainty on a profit of £25 to £30 on each ton of your ore smelted. The silver-lead ore yields 300 ozs. of silver to the ton on the general average.

Signed, J. W. REDMOND.
No. 3, Red Lion-street, Red Lion-square.

REPORT OF ASSAY OF JOHN RYAN, ESQ., M.D.

I hereby certify that I have examined the specimens of antimony ore sent to me for analysis. The ore is very valuable, and will yield upwards of 70 per cent. of pure antimony; the samples of lead are rich for silver, and will yield from 200 to 220 ozs. of silver to the ton.

Signed, JOHN RYAN, M.D.
Royal Polytechnic Institution.

The following very gratifying note was received only a day or two since from an eminent assayer of Callington, showing that even the gossan of the several lodes is rich in mineral wealth:

I have assayed four samples of the gossan from Wheal Prockter, and beg to hand you the following result, which, I think, will prove satisfactory to you:—

Lead. Silver.
No. 1. 2 1/2 cwt. 7 ozs. to the ton. No. 3. 1 1/2 cwt. 6 1/2 ozs. to the ton.
No. 2. None 10 1/2 ozs. to the ton. No. 4. 2 1/2 cwt. 5 1/2 ozs. to the ton.
This showing an average value of the gossan alone to be worth £3 13s. 6d. a ton.
Callington, February 1, 1853. B. W. JENKIN.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, No. 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—
Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door. Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

WHEAL JAMES COPPER AND IRON MINE, ROCHE, CORNWALL.

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE".
In 6000 shares of £1 each, to be paid for on allotment.
Held under a lease of 21 years from Sir S. Vyvyan.—Dues 1-15th.

Mr. RICHARD GILL, architect, Launceston.
Mr. WILLIAM PROCKTER, Launceston.
J. G. MAXWELL, Esq., Eldredford.
J. D. YOUNG, Esq., Barnstaple.

BANKERS—DEVON and CORNWALL COMPANY, LAUNCESTON.
BROKER—Mr. J. B. Balcombe, Royal Exchange, London.
PUBLIC—Mr. J. E. Prockter, Launceston.
MANAGER—Capt. John Dale.

The formation of a Company to work these rich and valuable mines is deemed most important in the present crisis, when the supply of ores is not by any means equal to the demand. The duties to be performed by the present company will be both agreeable and profitable, for their predecessors left a most inexhaustible supply behind them; and from a moderate calculation made, 25 per cent. profit per share will accrue to the shareholders on the iron deposits alone; and the copper lodes are so very rich, that from three assays of the grey ore, made by eminent assayers, an average of 55 per cent. will follow. These mines are now in full operation, a cargo of ore is almost ready for shipment, and in April Wheal James will take the enviable position of being placed in the dividend list.

THE DEVON TIN MINES, DARTMOOR, DEVONSHIRE.—In 10,000 parts or shares.

On the "Cost-book Principle," with large paid-up capital, and subject to the rules and regulations agreed upon by the shareholders themselves at bi-monthly meetings.

£1 per share to be paid in full on all shares subscribed for.
The mining set is held direct from the Duchy of Cornwall for 21 years, from the 1st November, 1851, at 1-15th dues, or royalties, and a small yearly rent.
The object of the present enterprise is immediately to commence mining operations on, and, if found desirable, fully to develop the mineral wealth in tin in the mining set lately granted on behalf of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales over an extensive district in Dartmoor, bounded by rivers affording ample water-power, and where considerable facilities for mining exist; and machinery to carry large operations into effect is now erected and ready for immediate work.

To make this enterprise of a first-rate character, and to insure efficient management, and so far as possible success in its intended operations, it has been decided that a capital of not less than £5000 shall form the basis of the actual capital to be at once called up and invested.

The following gentlemen (already shareholders) have expressed their willingness to act as members of committees of management and finance of the proposed enterprise, to be confirmed, or other committees elected, by the shareholders at the first general meeting after £3500 capital shall be subscribed:—

R. M. BATES, Esq., 217, Strand.
H. E. BICKNELL, Esq., Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
T. C. BATES, Esq., Drayton-terrace, Brompton.
H. F. GIBBONS, Esq., Egham, Surrey.
A. GREIG, Esq., Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.
ROBERT GIBSON, Esq., Sandhurst Lodge, Worthingham, Berks.
Captain G. W. KEANE, Montpellier-road, Brighton.
FREDERICK LAWRENCE, Esq., Elm-court, Temple.
F. S. PARRY, Esq., the Steine, Worthing, Sussex.
W. WYLER, Esq., Belp-court, London.
SHIRLEY F. WOOLMER, Esq., 11, Chancery-lane, London.

AND ALSO AS A LOCAL COMMITTEE.
WILLIAM WILLS, Esq., Totness, Devon.
EDWARD WOOLMER, Esq., Exeter.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—J. Whittier Arundell, Esq., 26, New Bridge-street, London.
BANKERS—Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., 217, Strand.

SHARE BROKERS—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, Royal Exchange-buildings.
OFFICES—No. 36, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

A large amount of the shares have already been subscribed for, and some exceeding £2000 have been paid, and are now in the hands of Messrs. Strahan and Co., bankers, London, on account of the new mines.

Subscriptions for 3000 shares only are now invited, and for which very early application must be made.

For further particulars, copies of reports, surveys, and all other matters connected with the mines, apply to (or address by letter) J. W. Arundell, Esq., the secretary, at the office of the mines, No. 36, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
(To be sent to the Secretary.)
I am desirous of being a shareholder for shares of £1 each in this enterprise, and agree to accept the same, or any less number, and pay the amount of £1 per share into the banking house of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., 217, Strand, whenever required thereto.

Dated the day of 1853. Name Address Profession

WEST WHEAL LOVEL TUN AND COPPER MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON, CORNWALL.

TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
Dues, 1-15th; Lease, 20 years, from November, 1852.

In 2050 shares—1000 to be issued to the public at £1 10s. each, to defray the expenses of premium and work already done to the end of December, 1852. There is sufficient money in the hands of the purser to carry on the mine for the next two months, six months more, and to employ a large staff of men, and to erect a large engine, and to put this mine into a profitable state of working, and to put this mine into a profitable state of working, and to put this mine into a profitable state of working.

PURSER—Peter Clynno, Esq., Liskeard.
AGENT—Capt. Richard Kendall, of Wheal Lovel and Trumpton Consols Mines.
BANKERS—Messrs. Robins, Foster, and Co., Liskeard.

PROSPECTUS.
This mine is situated in one of the richest tin districts in Cornwall, adjoining the well-known mines of Wheal Lovel and Trumpton Consols, which have paid, and are still paying, large profits to the shareholders. The old Trevena Mine is close thereto, and now working by a spirited company of adventurers. The most productive lodes of these mines run through the whole length of the set, which is upwards of 500 fms.; consequently, it offers one of the greatest possible and most encouraging inducements for investing the capital required to give it a full and fair trial.

The reports from agents of known experience and respectability in the locality (which are annexed) are of the most favourable character.

Application for shares to be made to H. B. Rye, Esq., 77, Old Broad-street, London, who will show the plans and give any information required.

REPORTS.

July 8, 1852.—According to your wish, I have inspected the above set, which I find to be in immediate connection with Wheal Lovel, and with one of its most productive lodes passing through the Trevena Mine, and also passing through it, and from which two lodes the lord received £17,000 for dues in 14 years' working, and only to a shallow depth. The set is pretty extensive, and embraces several other lodes, which are cut in the adit; and as the adit is in the set (its Wheal Lovel adit), you could drive on either of those lodes to a great advantage. The whole of this ground is unexplored, save some shallow workings on the backs by the old men. The Goble lode in Wheal Lovel is the most productive tin lode in the district; the improvement took place in it at the intersection with the Good Luck branch, from which point a strong cross-course is being great being great, and looking at the oblique direction of this branch, you will perceive that two such intersections will occur in this set. The large cross-course shown on the plan is the main one in Trumpton Consols, and it looks like an important part of the set. In conclusion, I would observe that there are more than ordinary facilities for developing these lodes, the ground being moderate, water easy, and but a short distance from a sea port. On the whole, I call it a most eligible speculation.

Mr. Richard Hawke. JOHN MEDLEY, of Wheal Pool, formerly of Herodasfoot. This mine is situated in the parish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall, adjoining the well-known Wheal Lovel, Trevena, and Trumpton Consols Mines, having all the Trevena lodes, many of those of Wheal Lovel and Trumpton Consols, Wheal Vats lodes, and also a large cross lode, close to which the lodes have been very productive in Trumpton Consols.

This set is nearly all unexplored, and in maiden ground. Wheal Lovel adit is brought into the set on the eastern part, where a horse-engine was erected, and tin raised on Cape's lode in Wheal Lovel, but on the other lodes little or nothing has been done within the memory of man. It is a fair investment, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists; and to put this mine into a profitable state of working, an engine of 36 in. cylinder will be necessary.

(Signed) R. S. BRYANT, Manager of North Crenver Mine.
JAMES JAMES, Agent of Wheal Lovel.
RICHARD KENDALL, Manager of Trumpton Consols.
J. B. WILKIN, Agent of Trumpton Consols.

West Wheal Lovel, Dec. 11, 1852.—Having carefully inspected this mine, I beg to hand you my report thereon. This set is situated in the parish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall. It is bounded on the east by Wheal Lovel, on the north by Wheal Union and Trumpton Consols, and on the west by the well-known Trevena Mine; several of the productive lodes in the above mines run through the whole length of this set, and there are others in the south part which have not been wrought on, and which I consider well worthy of trial. Looking at the situation, the promising strata, and the many tin lodes running through it, I consider it to be well worthy of a spirited trial, and have no doubt of the adventurers being well rewarded for their outlay.

(Signed) I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HENRY HODGE, Agent of Wheal Mary Ann.

To the Adventurers in West Wheal Lovel.
West Wheal Lovel, Wendron, Jan. 10, 1853.—I have closely inspected this set, but as you have already got detailed reports on it, signed by several mine agents of respectability, practical experience and character, with whose opinions I fully concur, a lengthened report from me, when I can add nothing new to what they have already expressed, is superfluous. I beg to add, that from its possessing the same lodes and intersections, and in the same general strata as the mines immediately adjoining, which are now productive and producing, I see no reason why this should not prove as good as either of them, and I, therefore, consider it a valuable set. I remain, &c.,
Peter Clynno, Jun., Esq.

Manager of Wheal Robins and Venton Mines.
West Wheal Lovel, Wendron, Cornwall, Jan. 10, 1853.—Agreeably to your request, I have again carefully inspected this mine, which is granted to you for 20 years by the Duchy of Cornwall, and herewith I hand you my report thereof.

This set is situated in a very favourable locality for tin, being bounded on the north and east by the well-known Wheal Lovel, Wheal Union, and Trumpton Consols Mines, the productiveness and profitability of which are well known as dividend-paying mines (for which see the columns of the Mining Journal). It is bounded on the west by the old Trevena Mine, and which is being resumed under the superintendence of Captain Michael Martin. I have been over the surface, and also underground at the adit level, and have seen two lodes in the south part of the set of good size and character, in a very congenial stratum for tin; and I have no doubt of there being good and productive lodes at a moderate depth; these lodes are to the south of the above-named mines, and I would suggest your driving east on the south lode to intersect the great cross-course, which runs through the Trumpton Consols Mine, where large deposits of tin have been raised; then to drive north to intersect Wheal Lovel and Trevena lodes, which have been very profitably worked in these sets, and will, I fully expect, be equally as profitable in this. A shaft has been sunk near the eastern boundary of the set, on one of the Wheal Lovel lodes, about 12 fms. under the adit (and well drained by the application of a horse-wheel), and a level extended about 20 fms. west on the lode, which, with the stopes in the back to this extent, produced 9000 lb. worth of tin.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HENRY HODGE.

To the Adventurers in West Wheal Lovel.

ASHFORD CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE, PARISH OF LLANDILOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
In 6000 shares of £1 each.

OFFICES.—5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
The set extends for about 4 1/2 miles in length, and nearly 1 1/2 mile in breadth. There are all necessary buildings, and erections on the mine, with seven valuable lodes, fully laid open, and a good parcel of ore ready for the market.—Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectuses may be had. By order of the Board,
GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS COPPER MINE, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
In 5000 shares of £1 each.

OFFICES.—5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
This set is of ample extent, being 600 fms. from east to west, and 400 fms. from north to south; and the lease is for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-15th. The rich and well-known lode of the Alfred Consols has been discovered in this set.—Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectuses may be obtained. By order of the Board,
GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Capital £21,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid up in full on allotment.
No call—No Deed to be signed—and no further liability.
CONSTITUTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
ALFRED SMEE, Esq., F.R.S., 7, Finsbury-circus.
JOSEPH HUGO HITCHINS, Esq., Devon Great Consols Mining Company.
JAMES GEORGE B. LAURELL, Esq., 77, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.
THOMAS NICHOLLS, Esq., Bedford Iron-works, Tavistock.
THOMAS FREDERICK BEALE, Esq., 301, Regent-street.

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co., Nicholas-lane.
SECRETARY—George Angus, Esq.
SOLICITOR—F. P. Chappell, Esq., 23, Golden-square.

BROKERS—Messrs. Foster Brothers, Tokenhouse-yard.
OFFICES—22, MOGHATE STREET, CALSTOCK.

The South Devon Great Consols set is situated in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, on the Cornish side of, and adjoining, the River Tamar.

It is surrounded by several of the productive and promising mines of the district; on the north-west by South Wheal Maria and Wheal Williams, on the south by Hingston Down Consols, on the south-east by the formerly rich old Gunnis Lake Mine, and on the east by Hawkmoor, and on the north-east by the far-famed Devon Great Consols Mines (the river only between), the dividends received by the proprietors from which, in the last eight years, have exceeded £40,000 a-year.

The grant of the set is for a term of 20 years, from the Duchy of Cornwall, commencing August, 1852, subject only to the reasonable payment of 1-15th dues; and the covenants and agreements generally of the grant are in all respects favourable to the grantees. The set extends for a distance of 1 1/2 mile easterly and westerly on the course of the lodes, and northerly and southerly on the cross-courses about 1/2 mile.

The company's operations will not be distant more than 3 miles from Calstock quay, on the navigable River Tamar, to which the transit of the ores for shipment will be unusually cheap, and the back carriage of materials therefrom to the mine will add comparatively little to the general expenditure.

There has been an adit level driven for about 100 fms. west on one of the lodes into the hill from the river, the depth of which, at its now furthest point of progress, is about 40 fms. below the surface. In the course of this exploratory driving the lode is to be seen in places from 2 to 3 ft. wide and larger, composed of very fine gossan, conical spar, munda, and copper ore, particularly at about 15 fms. in from the mouth of the level; and it is the general opinion that it is a very important fact, that from this part of the mine (although so shallow) many tons of good ore have been raised and sold.

Amongst the well-known and highly-productive lodes which traverse this set is the south lode of the Devon Great Consols, and Wheal Thomas lode, also Wheal Marquis, which is the main lode of the Bedford United Mines; the two former being now in a very active course of prosecution, and the prospects warranting very confident expectations that they will eventually result in great success; and the Wheal Marquis lode is very well known, is at present paying, and has regularly paid for many years past, very good dividends to the Bedford United Mines proprietors.

Both this last mentioned lode and the one in the adit level before referred to have been sufficiently worked on and developed to justify the very decidedly favourable and concurrent opinions expressed in the accompanying reports.

It is more than probable, also, that considerable quantities of arsenical munda will be readily available from some of the lodes, whereby the value of the company's property will be materially increased.

One of the mines of the district, and not far distant, has been lately paying a considerable portion of its working cost by the sale of this mineral alone.

The many respectable and experienced mine agents who have inspected this property, and fully considered its position and facilities, are agreed in opinion that the proposed capital will be ample to fully develop its resources, and that it presents a most certain prospect of success to the shareholders than the great majority of such mining speculations will admit of.

The favourable opinion of the mining operatives of the district is also shown by the fact, that some of them have offered to begin to work the lode in the adit level before referred to on tribute, as soon as the company is organised.

There is an adequate supply of water-power for the purposes of hauling, grinding, stamping, and finally rendering the ores marketable; and, altogether considered, there are few mines in the kingdom which can be worked more economically.

Reports by experienced mining engineers and agents are subjoined, and maps, plans, and specimens of the ore and gossan, and the other general characteristics of the lodes, are to be seen at the offices of the company.

The present proprietors have agreed to assign their interests to the company, free from all liabilities, in consideration of receiving one-third of the shares; which cannot but be considered as evincing the fullest confidence in the results of the undertaking.

In order effectually to limit the liability of the shareholders, and to afford them sufficient control over the expenditure of their capital, a series of rules and regulations will be framed in conformity with the Cost-book Principle, to be approved of at the first general meeting of the shareholders.

Applications for shares, in the usual form, must be made on or before Monday, the 21st day of February instant, at the offices; or to the brokers of the company.

South Devon Great Consols, Nov. 27, 1852.—I have to-day inspected this extensive mineral property, situated in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall.

It comprises within its limits several lodes, only two of them, however, having been wrought on. A shaft has been sunk on the southern one some fathoms; and from observations taken while on the ground, it is the same which in the Bedford United Mines is now, and has been for a considerable time past, paying large profits. It is composed of capel, munda, gossan, and a little tin and copper ore. The other, on which an adit level has been driven upwards of 100 fms., runs through the centre of the set, and shows in places a fine black, bluish, and greenish, munda, gossan, and copper ore, and from which several tons of the latter have been sold. In the bottom of this driving two winzes have been sunk a few feet. In the easternmost one the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, carrying on the south wall a fine capel, and on the north a leader, 2 ft. wide, containing peach, munda, quartz, and copper ore of good quality.

There are two cross-courses running through the set, one of which is now to be seen in the present adit end driving; and will, no doubt, have a very good effect, as they are almost invariably found in connection with the largest deposits of copper ore.

In conclusion, I beg to say, looking at the geological features of the property, having the granite to the north, and killas to the north, and the lodes being a continuation of those passing through Wheal Marquis and the southern parts of the Devon Great Consols sets—that when they are properly developed, this concern will prove one of the best in the district.

JAMES RICHARDS,
Chief Superintendent of the Devon Great Consolidated Copper Mines.

South Devon Great Consols, Nov. 27, 1852.—I herewith beg to hand you my report of the above mine, situated in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall.

Original Correspondence.

COPPER MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Sir,—I send you, for publication in your useful Journal, a long list of Lake Superior copper mines, with the names of their directors and places of business; and in the course of the approaching winter, I shall be able to communicate much particular information respecting the majority of these speculations. Many of them promise well, and have advanced in public estimation; others are quite new, and can scarcely be said to be in the market. With the exception of the Cliff Mine, I am not aware that any have as yet paid dividends, but I hear of one or two as being in a position to divide very large profits. The greater portion of the shares are \$5, but of this I am not sure; nor have I any means at hand for ascertaining their present value in the market. If the Americans consult their own interests, they ought to make a rich harvest at present prices; but the trade is so much in the hands of a few speculators, that question much the arrival of any large quantity of ore on this side of the Atlantic. The smelting directors prefer selling to themselves 20 per cent. ore for 13¢ and 14¢, rather than ship it to England, to be sold for 21¢ and 24¢. I shall endeavour to interfere with their present arrangements.—C. J. London, Jan. 25.

Company.	Shares.	President.	Superintendent.	Office.
North Western	10,000	J. G. Clarke	.....	Philadelphia.
Lowit	10,000	S. Alter	B. H. Hooper	Philadelphia.
Macquill	10,000	J. C. Herr	G. Knox	Philadelphia.
Macquill	10,000	G. H. Thompson	P. B. Eastman	Philadelphia.
Ontario	10,000	C. March	.....	Philadelphia.
Bohemian	10,000	C. March	W. E. Dickenson	Philadelphia.
Cape	10,000	F. Fairthorn	J. Ballit	Philadelphia.
Chesapeake	10,000	R. B. Davidson	.....	Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh and	6,000	J. Irwin	H. H. McCulloch	Pittsburgh.
Isle Royal	6,000	C. Avery	J. Jennings	Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh and	6,000	L. Hutchinson	Jos. Paul	Pittsburgh.
North American	10,000	J. S. Moorhead	J. S. Moorhead	Pittsburgh.
North Western	9,000	G. B. Breed	S. Mendelbaum	Pittsburgh.
Iron City	10,000	G. Dorsey	S. Mendelbaum	Pittsburgh.
Eureka	10,000	L. Hanna	Jos. Buzza	Pittsburgh.
Ohio Trap Rock	6,000	G. E. Arnold	W. K. Colling	Pittsburgh.
Colling	10,000	C. G. Mendel	C. K. Jennings	Pittsburgh.
Ohio	10,000	C. G. Husey	J. Chandler	Pittsburgh.
Adventure	10,000	C. G. Husey	R. Moyle	Pittsburgh.
Ridge	10,000	Wn. Bagaly	Henry Buzza	Pittsburgh.
Fire Steel	10,000	H. D. King	Levi Hanna	Pittsburgh.
Minnesota	3,000	John C. Tucker	W. Harris, Capt.	New York.
Peninsula	10,000	Moses A. Hoppock	Z. C. Roberts	New York.
Wheal Kate	20,000	F. E. Phelps	A. J. Davis	New York.
Albion	40,000	J. P. A. Sandford	R. Edwards	New York.
Forest	10,000	Stephen Ball	G. W. Coffin	Boston.
Copper Falls	10,000	John T. Hurd	S. W. Hill	Boston.
Phenix	10,000	A. W. Spencer	S. Mendelbaum	Boston.
Winthrop	10,000	A. W. Spencer	.....	Boston.
Dana	10,000	E. F. Brigham	.....	Boston.
Douglas Houghton	10,000	E. F. Brigham	J. Coulter	Detroit.
Algonah	10,000	Levi Hanna	C. C. Douglas	.....
Farm	10,000	Levi Hanna	J. W. Wilson	Ontonagon.
Toitoe	10,000	Levi Hanna	J. W. Wilson	Ontonagon.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

Sir,—Seeing the deep interest you take in the article of copper, from the very remarks on that subject in the *Mining Journal* of the 29th Jan., I beg to send you some facts regarding the facility of obtaining inexhaustible supplies of the purest copper from the south shore of Lake Superior. The only impediment to the continuous navigation between Lake Superior and England is offered by the rapids of the St. Marie River, round which a canal, to be made by the State of Michigan, is to be commenced early in the coming spring—the Congress of the United States having granted a grant of 100,000 acres of land for that purpose. The Canadian Government not to be outdone by their American neighbours, also intend to construct a canal round their rapids on the British side. These canals need be only about a mile in length, and will overcome a fall of 21 feet. They will be of the largest section, so as to accommodate the widest steamers navigating Lake Superior. Hence it is evident that a screw propeller of large dimensions may proceed through Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and the Welland Canal into Lake Ontario, and thence passing by Montreal and Quebec, down the St. Lawrence, and thence over to Swansea or Swansea, or to London. In the present extraordinary demand for copper, it may be of interest to know that inexhaustible supplies of the purest copper can be obtained by the proper application of capital and mining skill, in both of which the proprietors of those mines are sadly deficient, as will be manifest from the circumstance that the product of the mines was only 2500 tons in 1852; whilst the consumption of the United States is upwards of 6000 tons per annum, and rapidly increasing.

As England has hitherto supplied the world with merchantable copper, would it not be worthy the attention of the Congress of the United States having the shores of Lake Superior, where they can purchase the most valuable mines at a comparatively low price, and thus secure a positive supply for the English market, and, as a natural consequence, maintain the monopoly they have hitherto enjoyed? Although the Lake Superior region is cold in winter, it is remarkably healthy, and there is no hindrance to the working of the mines; whilst the snow furnishes the best and most economical roads for the transportation of the products of the mines down to the harbours, whence they are shipped in the spring to the market.

London, Feb. 3.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir,—I have, Sir, it seems, in sportman's phrase, "made a wrong cast." Mr. Hill declines my correspondence. Be it so: I am indifferent on the subject myself. He has my name and address, and to show my indifference to others, as well as himself, he is at liberty to communicate either, or both, to whom ever he pleases. I shall not be deterred from attending to the copper mines, in the hopes that they will be true to themselves, and rise against their oppressors, or that my attempts at exposure may attract the attention of capitalists, who may come to the rescue and break up a monopoly which is a disgrace to the age we live in. I repeat that nothing shall deter me—not the "Archangel," the great bully of the copper trade, shall prevent my advocating the cause of the hardest worked, worst paid, class of men in her Majesty's dominions, and I will keep no measure in terms or language on the subject. Whilst thousands are readily embarked in some rickety mine, or vile abortion of the kind, it is not too much to expect that capital may flow towards an object which presents fair and legitimate prospects of a good and safe return; the impression that may provoke and encounter an opposition of an impracticable nature from the present smelting houses is a mere bugbear. If fame speaks truly, some of them are not over wealthy; but, admitting the contrary, what has a party to apprehend who would come into the field armed offensively and defensively, as a copper miner becoming smelter would be? Or what can be more natural or legitimate than that the copper miners should become smelters, and take the intermediate profit, when it is admitted on all hands—and I defy the smelters to contradict me—that they are subject to combinations of the purchasers. Let us not be dazzled by the present high standard of ores, but recollecting the causes which have produced it, take measures to establish our independence of others, and to protect our market against unnatural prices, or, as we have been, we shall be again obliged to let our ores go at ruinous ones. In 1847 the excess of the copper sold in the ore could not have been less than 150,000 tons to the smelters. To prevent such a recurrence is what is only due to ourselves, and not necessary; it is disgraceful to us not to attempt. I repeat my pledge, to lay before a committee of miners a sound practical scheme which shall have this entire and effect.

Bedford, Jan. 24.

Sir,—If Mr. Thomas Irving Hill would afford us any guide on our purchases of copper, of which I am a large consumer, whereby we might distinguish the quality of the metal, he would confer a great boon on the trade of this town. We find it is frequently not to be relied on. The present high prices are enormous to us, to the aggravation of which we have often copper of inferior quality for our purpose; or if he would inform us of the causes of its inferiority, it would be of importance to us in many of its applications.—A. B. : Cannon-street, Birmingham, Jan. 31.

THE PRESENT HIGH STANDARD.

Sir,—Your communications on this subject must look somewhat deeper into the causes which have produced the present high prices of copper, than that of a falling off in the quantities brought to market. There is nothing in the ordinary effect produced on prices by a decrease of production to account for the present high standard of ores—the effects of which some political economists, Adam Smith I think among others, have shown with arithmetical precision, in fact, the quantities of ores which, on the increase, with a fair prospect of our home mines largely adding to their sales; and yet the standard continues to advance. Neither does our table of exports and imports of copper afford a solution to this problem. The natural inferences are, that it is due to the efforts of the smelters, with all the weight of their vast accumulated profits of the past five years, to crush some obnoxious opponent, or what is equally proper, to grasp the consumers' trades of Birmingham, &c., and transfer it to their own works. Soberly, Sir, let the Birmingham men look to themselves, and take a hint from—Quisqure: Islington, Feb. 4.

THE IMPROVED SYPHON.

Sir,—Having examined the working of the improved siphon, described in your last *Journal*, and which is fitted up at No. 50, Old-street, I may observe that the cylinders, when placed from 25 to 30 feet apart, and for every height a cylinder with a piston attached to a frame, and valves placed in the manner as shown at Mr. Stephens, is highly adapted for the purpose of raising water by atmospheric pressure to any required height. The purpose of the pistons is to press the water, as it were, out of one vessel into another a little higher, and the atmosphere is the only agent used in raising it in the upright or ascending pipes. There can be no doubt, I should think, of its being adapted for mines, as it will be of great value to those who may require it for that purpose. Without entering into the relative weight of water in an upright pipe in different stages, I suppose that a pipe 18 in. diameter and 300 ft. high would require 150-horse power to work it, whereas by raising the water in stages in this manner, the frame and pistons may be raised by a power not exceeding four horses.

London, Feb. 3.

THE SMOKE ANNIHILATOR.

Sir,—I am glad to see the account of Messrs. Atchison, Evans, and Pearson's smoke consumer, although, as it appears, they have taken the wind out of my sails. If the details are adequate, I consider certainly they have the right principle, for I have had a caveat lodged for four years for a patent for similar arrangements. Their patent is not either older, or one under the new law, as I have not their names among the numerous applications forwarded to me for notice of opposition. The old payment of 500l., or thereabouts, was a sum which even the most loyal and wealthy of her Majesty's subjects, who had any acquaintance with the difficulty of introducing new inventions, would look at a great many times before handing over to their officers. I, therefore, got no further than a caveat, and especially since I have examined Mr. Craddock's boilers, I am inclined to think the money would be thrown away, for they totally alter the present mode of working, and I know that, opposed to them, they will eventually be the only boilers used, and that the old-fashioned monster will be seen alone here and there, deposited in museums for the amusement of our descendants, just as those curiosities to us, the shovel and tongs of King William III., are carefully perpetuated at Hampton Court.—DAVID MURPHY: Jan. 27.

HELSTON MINING DISTRICT.—No. I.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.

Sir,—As the mines in the parishes of Breage, Sithney, and Wendron, are becoming daily more important, both in number and value, I am desirous of giving non-resident capitalists some information relative to them. In doing this I shall be careful to abstain from mistatement and exaggeration; but if any such should unintentionally escape my pen, I request correction from those qualified to give it; having no wish to mislead, but rather a wish to guide, the capitalist.

The Great Wheal Vor United Mines, both for magnitude and wealth (so far as present knowledge extends), naturally claim the first notice. These mines are situated in the parish of Breage, about three miles north-west of the town of Helston, and consist of the following mines—Wheal Vor, Wheal Vreah, Carleen, Penhale, Polladras Down, Wheal Rose (alias, Polrose), Wheal Sozen, and, as I hear, Wheal Metal. Wheal Vor was worked before either of the others, and it appears to be a mine of great antiquity. It is alleged by historians, that the first steam pumping-engine ever erected on a mine was put up on Wheal Vor in or about the year 1747; and I think that the first stamping-engine erected in the county of Cornwall was erected there in 1815, by a mechanical engineer called Godfrey, of Neath Abbey. The lords of the soil are, the Duke of Leeds, Charles Trelawny, Esq., C. W. Popham, Esq., and Sir John Lubbock, Bart. The area of these United Mines is very extensive, and exceeds that of any other mines in the county, and I think it would have it understood that the area determines the value of a mine. I know a single acre will give 100 tons of profit to the owner, who works the land himself, above the adit level; I think, however, desirable to have a large scope—a good margin—than an envious neighbour (if any) may not avail themselves of discoveries too near the boundary. Mind this, mining lessees!

I cannot say how long Wheal Vor had remained dormant prior to the resumption of workings by Mr. John Gundry, which I think was in the year 1811. So far back as my memory extends, I saw what was called the "old engine" at work there: this was in 1813 or 1814. The new engine, before mentioned, was erected in 1815; then Woolf's engine was erected; after that Pearce's, Trelawny's, and Borlase's engines successively. There was a small pumping-engine at Carleen, another at Pol-down, another at Penhale, and another at Polladras. Besides these, there were about five steam stamping-engines, and about half a dozen winding-engines, commonly called steam whins; and about 20 stamping-mills driven by water, some of which were two miles distant. Such was the state of things when I surveyed the sett in 1831. However great the store of these mines (and I think they cannot fail to be enormous), the enormous expenditure for machinery can never be required again, thanks to the various recent improvements in such matters. Some of the pumping-engines, in 1831, were of bad construction, and of very limited power; indeed, so much so as to be latterly disused altogether the water being pumped by Trelawny's and Borlase's only, in Wheal Vor and Wheal Vreah. Since that time, such have been the improvements in steam-engines, attained by the genius of such engineers as Sims, West, Hocking and Loam, Grose, and others, that a very large per centage of the former expense of pumping, &c., may now be, and is, very largely saved. The engines are amply sufficient to drain Wheal Vor, Carleen, and Wheal Vreah, and to work several of the mines in Polladras—I mean the mines nearest to Wheal Vor. These engines should be placed in the most convenient situations. Of course, with such a quantity of tin stuff as will be raised from these mines, there must be powerful stamping-engines and steam-whins. Such, in a few words, are my ideas of the mechanical requirements for working these important mines. Most of the agents employed during the late working of Wheal Vor have quitted life's stage; but Capt. Thomas Richards, the manager and engineer, still remains.

There appears to have existed, during the late working of the Great Wheal Vor, an error with respect to the main lode, in its course through Carleen. It was thought that the lode there wrought was the main lode; but intelligent agents of the neighbourhood—Capt. Mich. W. Martyn, Capt. Mark Reed, Capt. Oats, and others—firmly believe that the lode wrought on in Carleen is another lode, which by the great cross-course has been "heaved" southward into the line of the main lode; the main lode itself being long known southward of its supposed position. If it be so, which I believe, the main lode has improved in this mine for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile westward of the old workings! Such a fact requires no comment.

These mines are tin mines; but some parcels of copper ore (it is said about 90,000 lbs.) were raised from Wheal Vor, although little attention, it appears, was given to the copper. The amount of tin sales was above two millions sterling! not 200,000l., as misprinted in your last number. It is wise, however to neglect the copper, with such a standard, merely because these mines overflow with tin!—R. SYMONS, *Truro*, Feb. 2.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—CAPTS. M. FRANCIS AND C. THOMAS.

Sir,—In the *Journal* of the 22d Jan., in an article on East Wheal Russell, Captain Matthew Francis has indulged in some rather severe strictures on my report of that mine. You will, I hope, allow me a small space in your paper for a few remarks on those strictures. In my report I minutely detailed the present extent of the workings, and the character of the lode as to size, appearance, and composition, as hitherto developed, and closed my remarks with the following cordial though somewhat qualified recommendation:—"From a careful consideration of all the circumstances referred to above, the great size of the lode, the intervening cross-course, with an increase of copper ore in the lode in approaching it, the clear course falling in with the lode, with the facility of working, and the power of the engine, it seems a speculation of no ordinary character; while, on the other hand, the untried character of the ground at any considerable depth, and the unusual proportion of iron in the lode for clay-slate, induces some hesitation in speaking decidedly of its prospects. The favourable view of the question is considerably heightened by taking into consideration the north lode lying about 20 fms. from the main lode. This lode can be drained by the same engine, and as it contains no iron, and yields yellow copper ore (the kind usually found in that district), I cannot but recommend the mine as worthy of an efficient trial." Capt. Francis, with the characteristic impetuosity of youthful inexperience, seizing on a few favourable indications, jumps to the conclusion that there can be no failure. Men of sense, however, never expect much solidity where there is great noise. These are indeed quicksands as well as tyros in every profession. The quick lawyer secures his client's success, where the counsel, learned in the law, sees uncertainty, and faithfully declares it. The quick doctor has his specific for every disease, while the skillful physician anxiously watches the effects of every prescription. So also the quick miner, from a superficial glance of undeveloped ground, speaks positively as to results; while the experienced miner cherishes hope where there are grounds for it, giving the reasons for his favourable anticipations; and if he has any cause for doubt, he faithfully declares that also. Positive assertion respecting the future, before extended discoveries are laid open, are inapplicable to mining. The man who has anything to lose will be guided by the opinion of the learned counsellor, the skillful physician, and the experienced miner, and not by the confident assertions of men wise only in their own conceits. I have never attacked a brother-miner in public, and seldom defend myself, except by a single explanation, and am sorry that Capt. Francis, a member, as he is, of a highly respectable mining family, should condescend to such a course as he has done in this case. Was he prompted to it by some interested party?—CHARLES THOMAS: *Camborne*, Feb. 1.

DYSSURNANT SLAB AND SLATE QUARRY.

Sir,—I have visited this quarry, and can speak most favourably of its prospects. I have traced the vein to the boundary of the sett, and find it to be both broader and longer than has been stated. There is length sufficient for five quarries to be advantageously opened on it. The slate is of a deep blue colour, beautifully veined, and works well. On the brow of the hill, there are natural facilities for forming a large pool of water, which would always maintain an easy working power for the machinery, which can be advantageously placed on the east side of the hill, where there is a fall of the refuse. I understand that the cost of carriage to the port of shipment will be less than half that on the slate and slab from the Aberlenny quarry.

London, February 3, 1853.

A SHAREHOLDER.

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) MINING COMPANY.

At a bi-monthly meeting of adventurers, on Wednesday, at the offices, Buckingham-street, Adelphi (H. G. Hill, Esq., in the chair), Mr. R. T. Moxham (the secretary), read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, as also the following report from Capt. Heath:—

Jan. 31.—We have completed our sinking for the fork, and there is a very strong lode going down. Saturday being our setting-day, we have set the shaft to divide and ease down to the back of the 10 m. level—we have set the level to drive west at 60 lbs. per fm., the taker to pay 10a. per fm. for him drawing. Kibble filling and landing, at 4s. per fathom. All the smiths' work in the mine set at 2s. per month. On Friday we found a great deal of water going down the shaft from the shallow adit, a leakage having taken place in the boiler, which is now repaired, and the water is out again this morning, and the engine working very well.

The CHAIRMAN said, they had not obtained from the captain and Mr. Forrest a general report, as they wished to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight. The SECRETARY said the captain had been requested to furnish a report weekly, and which in future would be regularly published in the *Mining Journal*.

Professor WITTE was perfectly satisfied with the management of the secretary, as also with the expenditure, as far as he was concerned. He had recently visited the mine, and was of opinion they had a most valuable property; as a proof of his sincerity, upon his return he purchased a large number of shares.—After a very long discussion, it was agreed that some eminent person unconnected with the mine, accompanied by one of the committee, should examine it, and report thereon to the next meeting. Thanks were passed to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned for a fortnight.

SHANTOARRY SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINES.—These mines, for the working of which a company is now in course of formation, are situated in the parish of Kerne, in the county of Kerry, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Kenmare Mines, which are of a highly-productive character. The mines, in addition to other, pass through the sett acquired by the present company. The sett extends upwards of 800 fathoms on the course of the lodes in an east and west direction, and at equal distance north and south, comprising nearly 1500 acres, in which three or more lodes have been proved. One of these has been opened upon to a depth of 30 fms., and one of excellent quality, yielding from 68 to 75 per cent. of lead, and 15 to 22 ozs. of silver per ton obtained. The range of workings is described as extensive, and at a period of former operations produced ore to the value of several thousand pounds. From the reports of competent practical mining engineers, it may be anticipated that the present every favourable prospect of successful result on a judicious application of capital. The mines are held on a lease of 31 years from the Marquis of Landowne, at 1-16th dues. There is a ready and convenient access at the distance of three miles to the shipping place, where a quay has been constructed free of all charge, and where vessels of 200 tons burden take in and discharge their cargoes. There is an ample supply of water for cleaning and dressing the ore; but it is not contemplated, from the present indications, that steam-power of an expensive nature will be required for unwatering the mines. The undertaking is divided into 25,000 shares of 1l. each, which an immediate payment of 10s. per share is to be made, and will be carried out on the Cost-book Principle. Ireland undoubtedly possesses good mineral properties, requiring only to be skillfully explored; and with an ample capital, good management, and economical expenditure, no doubt can be entertained but that, from the nature of the locality, results highly satisfactory may be anticipated.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS SURPASS ALL OTHER REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF SORES, BLOTCHES, AND BAD LEGS.—Mr. Liddell, Druggist, of Harwich, states in a letter to Professor Holloway, dated Nov. 8, 1852, that a man named Kay Bates was suffering dreadfully from bad legs: they were covered from the knee to the ankle with sores and proud flesh, interspersed with white and red blotches. He recommended Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which produced a most extraordinary result, for in less than three weeks the sores were healed, and he walked about with ease and comfort. His legs and arms were perfectly well, and his general health much improved.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 241, Strand, London.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—In opening the pit in the 110 fathom level, we have in the north part a good branch of copper ore from 6 to 8 in. wide; this is on the south part of the lode. We hope by Wednesday or Thursday (2d and 3d inst.) we shall commence driving north to cut through the north lode. The south part of the lode in the 100 m. level, west of cross-cut, is worth for copper ore 16s. per fm. The lode in the stopes over the different levels continues good. The south part of the lode in the 100, west of hookan, is producing $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. This part of the lode in the 90, west of hookan, is worth for copper ore 20s. per fm. There is no change in any other of our tubework operations since last report.

BAT HOLES.—The lode in the 60 fm. level, driving south, is 4 ft. wide, producing a little lead ore. The lode in the 45 fm. level south is 6 ft. wide, composed chiefly of spar and carbonate of lime—unproductive. We calculate that as soon as this channel of spar is driven through, we shall get into productive ground, as seen in the level above. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 40 fm. level, south of the winze, will produce 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 35 fm. level will yield 9 cwt. of lead ore per fm. At the lower Bat Holes, the cross-cut in the 23 fm. level has intersected a branch of spar, spotted with lead ore, and the water strongly issuing therefrom, which indicates our nearing the foot wall of the lode; the lode in the 23, driving south, is about 9 in. wide—a mixture of spar and lead ore, but nothing to set any value on at present. We have the winding apparatus all ready, with the exception of the pulleys for the pit-head, which are we waiting for delivery from the foundry.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide, worth about 4 tons of ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in all the other levels. We weighed, at Morwelham, on Friday last (Jan. 28), 139 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. of copper ore, and sampled parcels computed 162 tons.

BISHOPSTONE.—The footwall was reached yesterday (2d inst.); the lode at this point is 21 ft. wide, and the stuff now raising contains a good mixture of ore, and is saving work. The adit breast is very congenial, and contains a good mixture of blue and white lead, 12 inches wide from sole to roof; I propose to cross-cut again after driving 2 fms., as the best mixture of ore is on the right hand side of the level, besides being cheaper to drive on the hanging wall.

BLAEN CAYLEN.—The 10 m. level east has not yielded much ore during the past week, but it is looking better, and I think will soon be as productive as ever. The ore part of the lode in the 10 m. level west is 3 feet wide, and will yield at present 1 ton of ore per fm. There is no alteration in the deep adit.

BODMIN UNITED.—Capt. James Gripe, of the Charlestown United Mines, in a report dated Jan. 28, says—"I have been underground at Bodmin United, in accordance with your request, and beg to hand you the following as my report thereon:—I found the water in fork to the 40 m. level, but owing to a run in the cross-cut, this will be set right in a day or two, nothing has yet been done on the lode in this level. The 30 m. level is driven east of the engine-shaft about 17 fms. on the north part of the lode, which in the end is large, carrying a leader of rich black and malleable ores; in the back of this level is a pitch working at 7s. 6d. in 1l.; this pitch is a few fathoms east of the cross-cut; here the lode has a kindly appearance, producing some very rich ore; in the bottom of this level the lode stands in whole ground to the 40. The 20 m. level is driven east of engine-shaft about 18 fms., some portion of such driving will set on tribute at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. in 1l.; in the back of this level is one pitch working at 5s. in 1l., and in the bottom a pitch at 6s. in 1l.; at each place the lode produces from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The 10 m. level is driven from the footwall shaft on the lode about 4 fms.; this lode is about 20 in. wide; the ore produced is of very rich quality, worth about 40s. per ton. Each end is somewhat about the same distance from the engine-shaft, and I am of opinion, from the appearance of the lode in the 10, that you are getting into a new shoot of ore, and as the dip of ore generally is eastward, will be cut in each of the deeper levels in driving east, which is all in new ground. On the whole, I was well pleased with the appearance of the lode in each level, and also with the work done, both at surface and underground; and I am fully convinced that you have a mine, when forked to the bottom, that will employ a great number of tributers, and rank among the dividend mines in the county of Cornwall."—J. Gripe, 25, Abchurch-lane, London. I have this day inspected the Bodmin United Mines, in the parish of Lanivet. In the 10 m. level they are driving east on Truscott's lode, the north part of which is likely to turn out large quantities of copper ore; I suppose this to be the refused part of the lode at the last working, as all the south part is taken away, which has caused a large break in the back, where tributers are likely to do well; a few fathoms east of the present end, I believe you will find the lode standing in whole ground to the surface. The 20 m. level, on the same lode, is worth from 30s. to 40s. per fm.; 5s. in 1l. is a fair price for that pitch; they have driven 5 fms. further east on the north part of the lode, and from the present end back to John Cocking's pitch, which will work at 3s. in 1l.; the present end ought to be driven with all possible speed; this will lay open a great deal of tribute ground. In this level, 5 fms. north of Truscott's, they have cut Harper's lode, which is very promising indeed, and I believe is in kinder ground throughout the mine. In the 30 m. level I cannot judge how wide the lode is, because all the south part is worked away by the old company; but there is a great deal of ore discovered in the back of this level, and by driving the present end a few fathoms you will make a place 4 ft. wide, with every prospect of an improvement shortly; I have no doubt that in driving this level we shall open some more good tribute ground. The 20 m. level east, on Truscott's lode, is as last reported; in the 20 east, on Harper's branch, we are still breaking some good work; this branch is making towards Truscott's lode; if it continues its present course they will shortly come together. The 10 m. level east is still producing good work; we are opening good tribute ground in the back of this level. We have commenced dressing the ore we have at surface; we shall shortly have a parcel ready for sale. I enclose a copy of the tribute and tonnage setting for Feb., set the 29th Jan. We set five tubwork bargains; we have also seven tribute pitches, working at the respective tributes of 3s., 5s., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 6s., 8s., 10s., and 10s. 6d. I have arranged with Mr. West respecting the crusher, which will be proceeded with immediately.

January 24 to 31.—The fixing of the standing-lift in the 40 is completed; we hope in a few days to drop to the 50. We have to stop the bottom of the 30 m. level 2 fms. further east we commence driving close; there is a very kindly lode in this place 4 ft. wide, with every prospect of an improvement shortly; I have no doubt that in driving this level we shall open some more good tribute ground. The 20 m. level east, on Truscott's lode, is as last reported; in the 20 east, on Harper's branch, we are still breaking some good work; this branch is making towards Truscott's lode; if it continues its present course they will shortly come together. The 10 m. level east is still producing good work; we are opening good tribute ground in the back of this level. We have commenced dressing the ore we have at surface; we shall shortly have a parcel ready for sale. I enclose a copy of the tribute and tonnage setting for Feb., set the 29th Jan. We set five tubwork bargains; we have also seven tribute pitches, working at the respective tributes of 3s., 5s., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 6s., 8s., 10s., and 10s. 6d. I have arranged with Mr. West respecting the crusher, which will be proceeded with immediately.

BOSCEAN.—The 64 m. level is extended 11 fms. east from Coulson's east shaft-tin ground all the way; the last 6 fms. a good lode of tin. We have 4 fms. more to drive to cut the two lodes, on which we have fine courses of tin in the 52 fm. level; on one of those lodes four men, in the last two months, have broken over 1700, worth of tin. The lode in the 52 is looking well; in the bottom there is a fine lode, worth 20s. per fm., and in the back for 4 fms. long, worth 40s. per fm. It can be worked for 20 ft. in the 52, and the 40 is in good tin ground; we have here a fine run of tin ground for 30 fms. in height. I never saw this mine looking so well before.

BOSORN.—Capt. J. Thomas says that the lode under the 30 m. level is looking well indeed for 4 fms. long. This day (Feb. 1) there has been drawn up a rock weighing 1½ cwt., and still a fine lode holding down. If this tin ground holds down there is no doubt of having a good mine.

Feb. 2.—There is no material difference in the prospects of this mine since my report of the 29th ult. In the stopes in the back of the 30 the lode has not been taken down since my last; in the stopes in the bottom of the 30, west of Hallett's shaft, appearances are good. We have drawn up to surface this week some large and rich stones of tin. The lode in Hallett's shaft is not so rich as in some parts of the mine, but it has generally a good portion of tin.

BRONFLOYD.—The deep adit, west of engine-shaft, continues to yield quite 1 ton of lead ore per fm. We have, however, no improvement in the adit level east.

BRYN-ARIAN.

—The lode in the 44 m. level, driving north of Hallett's engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, composed principally of clay-slate, with some small branches of lead ore. The lode in the new shaft, sinking under the deep adit, is 5 ft. wide, with a mixture of killas, mundie, jack, and lead ore. The lode in the new shaft, driving south of the shaft, is 6 feet wide, about 18 inches of which is a mixture of ore, saving work for dressing.

BYRYTAIL.—The deep adit level, driving north-east on new lode, is improved in appearance, still producing small stones of ore. The new winze, sinking under the deep adit, is nearly 6 fms. deep, and the ground a little harder than usual, still containing a mixture of lead, and bearing every indication of being near a deposit of ore. The 15 m. level, driving east of cross-cut, on Brynailad, contains a mixture of tin and lead, and green and blue carbonate of copper, the lode is suspended. The men are employed taking the water out of the winze under the deep adit, in the south part of the lode, where it is said we shall find a good course of ore. No alteration has taken place in the tribute department. We are now ready to sample a parcel of ore. We are progressing favourably with the new shaft at the boundary.

CARADON WOOD.—Our operations are confined to sinking the engine-shaft, and rising on the bunch of lead in the back of the 30; if this lead continues as good as it is in the back, we shall soon raise a few tons for sampling; if it falls in the back we shall at once commence to sink on it in the bottom of the level, in order to ascertain the extent of the bunch, but should this fail also, I consider it would be best to drive the 30 north, as in my opinion there is every reason to expect lead in that direction. The ground in the shaft is moderate for sinking, and we hope in a few months to reach the 42.

Feb. 1.—The engine-shaft has been sunk in the last week about 4 ft., which makes the 6 fms. 9 in. below the 30. We have put up a rise in the back of the 30, north of the shaft, 2 fms., the lode being poor, we put the men to prepare for sinking a winze in the bottom under the rise, which I hope will turn out better than the rise; in the south end of the same level there has been driven this week about 9 ft. The branch spoken of in my last has not yet formed a junction with the lode.

CARBERRY WEST.—The adit in

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, in the 120 fm. level north end, the lode is still poor; in the south end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with 8½ gr. per fm. In the 107 fm. level north end the lode is 3 ft. wide, with 5½ gr. per fm.; in the south end it is 2½ ft. wide, with 4 gr. per fm.

100

COPAIPO MINING COMPANY.—[Received February 3.]

100

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 27, Abchurch Lane, on Monday, Jan. 13, 1893, at 10 o'clock, Mr. J. Smith, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. McKENZIE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last general meeting, held on the 28th November, 1892, which were unanimously confirmed. Mr. W. R. Reid (the auditor) then read the following financial statement, together with the assets and liabilities:—

General Statement of Accounts of Pembroke and East Crinnis Mines.

BALANCE.	
Balance at bankers, Nov. 9, 1892.....	£132 4 0
Amount received for ore sold.....	717 0 8
Amount received for calls, &c., to Jan. 31, 1893.....	8806 14 0=9655 18 8
CONTRA.	
Paid October cost, labour, &c.....	£1467 9 0
November cost, &c.....	1136 8 0
December cost, &c.....	720 0 0
Travellers' bills.....	3000 0 0
Merchants' bills, as per list.....	2570 17 1
Balance at bankers, Jan. 31.....	761 4 7=9655 18 8
ASSETS.	
Balance at bankers.....	£761 4 7
Amount of calls, &c., to receive.....	816 10 0
Balance against the mines.....	2786 3 3=£4513 10 10
LIABILITIES.	
Amount of merchants' bills, &c., to pay.....	£4513 10 10

Mr. W. R. REID observed, that during the last two months there had been a considerable reduction in the costs, which would be further lessened for the time to come. They had sampled about 15000 tons of copper ore for sale in a fortnight, so that the actual deficiency might be estimated at 12000 tons.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the concern was in a much better state than at the last meeting, and he entertained no doubt whatever that the next would show a much better state of things generally. He had great pleasure in knowing that the difficulties which had been overcome; notwithstanding the almost unprecedented wet season, they had worked the mine, and now stood in a better position than their neighbours. As regards the mining property, he would refer the shareholders to the reports that would be submitted, and to Mr. Reid, who had made his monthly visit of inspection, and to Capt. John Lyle, the manager, who was present.

Mr. J. REID said that he had, since they last assembled, been twice upon the mines, which were in a highly satisfactory condition. All the committees went out of office that day, and he would suggest that they elected five in the place of seven to act for the future. The mines had been inspected by Capt. Samuel Richard, of Trebarn, and his report would be read.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the committee had written to five concerned agents, requesting them to report on the present state of prospects. They had to wait their reply, some had not been able to leave the mines they belonged to, and the only one who had been able to leave was a very successful miner, and he would request Mr. Reid to read the favorable reports he had forwarded. (The report of Captain S. Richards, owing to its great length, we are unable to give in our present Journal—it shall, however, appear on our next week.)

Jan. 29.—The 48 ft. level, east of Garden's shaft, is producing about 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and is of a very promising character. The 58 ft. level, east of Garden's shaft, is producing some very good stones of ore; the same level, east of Carlyn's shaft, is also turning out very good stones of ore. In the winze sinking under the 48 ft. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, with good spots of ore throughout, and from appearances we shortly expect a greater improvement. In the 90 ft. level, east of Smith's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding about 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 70 ft. level, east of the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore—this end is looking much better. In the 30 ft. level, east of the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the 90 ft. level, west of Smith's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will turn out from 1 ton to 1½ ton per fathom. The 60 fathom level, west of Wherry's cross-cut, south of the shaft, is very much improved; the lode is 3 ft. wide, with very good stones of ore. In the 30 ft. level, west of Thomas's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, 2½ ft. on the north part of which is producing some very good ore; in this level we are opening good tribute ground, which we shortly intend taking away. In the winze sinking under the above level the lode is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the 90 ft. level, west of the lode is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. The 50 ft. level, west from Reed's shaft, is looking better than we have before seen it; the lode is 8 in. wide, with good stones of ore. The lode in the 70 fathom level is small. In the 70 ft. level, west from the western cross-cut, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 70 ft. level, on the north lode, the lode is producing about 1½ ton of ore per fathom, which will make an average of 20 produce. We are driving on the different cross-cuts to intersect our side level as fast as possible, and shall in the course of two or three months cut them in different directions, when we may expect some good discoveries. The water is in for at East Crinnis, and we are preparing to sink the shaft under the 112 ft. level with all speed, and also to extend our bottom levels immediately. I have great pleasure in stating that we have discovered more ore within the last five weeks at different levels than any time since we have been working.—JOHN LYLE.

Mr. J. REID observed, that the committee had given the concern their best attention, and all except the flat-rods had been adopted—the expense alone had hitherto caused them to delay it. As it was, the engine had had plenty to do, and at some future period they must erect a small engine; and they should at once put flat-rods to Reed's shaft, so as to reach the 112 ft. level. As about three months hence the estimated cost was about 5000, principally in iron work, which would at any time be valuable to them for other purposes. The lodes were all producing ore; they had 13 of them in East Crinnis and eight in Pembroke. There was no intention at present of increasing the number of men, and when they had the 112 in operation they would be removed from the least valuable levels above, to work on those that were deeper. They had 172 hands on the work, and 60 others driving cross-cuts, with 70 tributers, producing on an average 1½ ton each of ore per month; 8 shaftmen at each mine, 15 engine-men and boys, 15 fillers and haulers, 4 cartmen, 2 pitmen, 10 surfacemen, 6 grinders, which number would be doubled the moment the second grinder is ready to go to work; 79 boys and girls were dressing ores, and 17 men clearing old levels—in all, a force of 441 men. A storekeeper had the charge of all the materials, and there was about 4000 tons in stock; there was, in addition to the copper ore for sale in a fortnight, worth 15000, full 10000 more broken and at surface. The pumps not in use were worth nearly 4000, and the amount due from tributers and others, standing on the cash-book, was 6500. At the lowest estimate, the plant was worth 15,000; all the merchants' bills in and charged. The principal charge henceforth would be for coals, timber, and repairs.

The CHAIRMAN would have to ask them to make a small call—say, about 5s.; the prospects and improvements warranted this, and as a large shareholder, he would gladly respond to it. He continued to feel satisfied of the ultimate prosperity of the concern, and never entertained so high an opinion of it as now. They were raising 130 tons per month, and had a very high standard for their produce. The manager of West Far Mine, adjoining, had applied for a small corner of their sett, to erect an engine upon, which would very materially assist them, without any injury to the Pembroke and East Crinnis Company; the committee should be empowered to treat with them on the subject.

Some discussion took place thereon, and the matter was left to the committee to settle. The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, that the accounts, as read, be received, errors and omissions excepted, which was carried unanimously.

Capt. JOHN LYLE then went into a verbal explanation of the present state of the concern, elucidating the several points as he proceeded, and referring to the various specimens of ore he had brought up with him, and placed on the table. Thomas's lode was worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. At the last meeting he held only 40 shares, but now held 296. His explanations were most favourably received.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, that a call of 5s. per share be made, and hoped it would be the last, for he considered it no more than a temporary loan. It was seconded and carried unanimously, after a discussion as to the defaulter on the last call. The committee entertained no doubt but the amount would be cheerfully responded to.

Mr. MARGENTON then wished that the subject of closing the capital account, and making dividends from actual profits, instead of applying the amount to increase the plant or exploratory workings, should be entertained at as early a period as possible. The committee and auditors undertook to give the matter the earliest attention.

The CHAIRMAN then intimated that Mr. Truscott, one of the trustees, having disposed of his interest to Mr. Cookney, had, consequently, disqualified, and his successor had now to be appointed.

Mr. JAMES REID proposed that Mr. Joseph Welsh be elected as such trustee. Mr. BELLINGER having seconded it, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. MARGENTON proposed that the qualification for a member of the committee be 250 shares, which, being seconded by Mr. BELLINGER, was carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN observed that the committee had been in office ever since Dec. 1851, and received for such services collectively 10 guineas per month. He should propose that, until the mine returned profits, such remuneration remain in abeyance, so as to allow part of it to be paid to Mr. Stephens (the clerk on the mines), who at present received but 6s. 6d. per month for his valuable services.

Several proprietors wished the committee to act as they thought fit, and the subject dropped, it being unanimously resolved that the committee for the ensuing 12 months be five, and the following gentlemen were elected *ad hoc*, consisting of the chairman, Messrs. James Thomas Cookney, James Reid, Mr. BELLINGER, and Mr. Hunter. Messrs. Stuart and W. Reid were re-appointed the auditors, and the cordial thanks of the meeting were accorded them for their past services, and the clear and satisfactory manner in which they had always defined the accounts submitted at the respective meetings.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he could not allow the opportunity to pass of intimating that they were about to lose the services of their excellent secretary, Mr. McKENZIE, who was about seeking his fortune in Australia; and to him their thanks were most eminently due for the great attention he had paid to his affairs. The auditors confirmed the same, from the facilities they had of witnessing his endeavours, when the vote of thanks was most cheerfully accorded.

Mr. McKENZIE returned suitable thanks, and while he hoped good fortune would attend him in a distant country, he should always feel a pleasure in learning that the Pembroke and East Crinnis Mines amply remunerated the shareholders for their perseverance and outlay of capital.

Mr. MARGENTON proposed a vote of thanks to Capt. John Lyle, the manager at the mines, and also to the chairman, which motions being seconded, were carried by acclamation, when the meeting terminated.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON CONSOLS.—This extensive sett is situated on the western side of Dartmoor, is bounded on the east by the Rattle Brook, on the west by the River Lyd, and from boundary marks fixed from north to south, embraces an extent of ground, in an east and west direction, of full two miles, and 1½ mile from north to south. This extensive piece of tin ground has been abundantly explored by the ancient tinners by streaming and mining, but at what date this was accomplished there are no known records to testify, except on a lode known as the Old Carr Beams Mine and Wheal Prosper; on the Carr Beams lodes good bunches of tin are said to have been worked on about 45 years since. There has been a considerable amount of labour done on the back of the lodes, by open excavations, to an enormous extent, evidently showing that great quantities of tin were returned, both by the stream works and mining operations, which is plainly shown by the vast extent of surface wholly turned over; and the fact, that all the flat or level lands on the course of the Lyd, for miles below this piece of ground, has undergone similar search. An adit is now in the course of being driven west from the Rattle Brook, on the course of one of the lodes, which presents an unusually favourable appearance. The end producing good tin-stuff, and a splendid bunch of tin is now standing in the back and bottom of this level. The ground through which this lode runs is decomposed granite, and can be driven for from 15s. to 20s. per fm.; the tinstuff raised from the lode is of so friable a character that a stamp of three heads will pulverise as much as nine heads of stamps will of ordinary tinstuff. Upwards of 400 fms. west from this point an old men's work has been cleared, which shows a lode 14 in. wide, producing good saving work for tin, and

standing on an elevation, so that an adit level, 30 fms. deep, can be brought under it. Taking into consideration the facilities for working the different lodes in this sett by water-power, and the fact that the tin is comparatively inexpensive to make marketable, the waste being principally lost spar, without the appearance of any body to requiring calcination or other expensive mode of dressing, would appear to recommend this as a fair and legitimate mining speculation.

TREBURN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—This sett is situated in the parish of St. Teath, in the county of Cornwall, in a rich and well-defined mineral district in the immediate vicinity of the well-known Old Trebourn Mines, which formerly produced such large and profitable returns to the adventurers. It extends over an area of 149 acres on the Trebourn estate, and is held on lease from the lord of the manor for 21 years at 11s. 6d. royalty, producing rich copper ores in the east and west lodes, and silver lead in the cross-courses. Reports of the most favourable character may be seen at the offices of the company, from Captains W. Lean, Holm-bush; W. Toy, Old Trebourn; T. Julian, Trebourn United; J. Kneebone, Pentre-glas; T. Reynolds, Altarnun Consols; and S. Gregory, Great Trebourn Consols Mines. The capital is 25,000l., in 50,000 shares of 10s. each, and the mine is to be conducted on the Cost-basis system.

WHEAL JAMES (iron and copper).—These productive mines are once more in full work, and within a fortnight a cargo of iron ore will be sent by the Wade-bridge Railway for shipment to Newport. The briskness of the iron market will enable the shareholders to realise 25 per cent. for their outlay, and the mineral wealth of these mines is inexhaustible, and the prospects of the copper lodes most excellent. We shall give a more detailed account of Wheal James in our next report.

STOKE CLIMSLAND CONSOLS.—In visiting this mine I am most happy to inform your readers that the deepest point reached presents equally as cheering a prospect as was anticipated in driving the adit level, and we may safely conclude that in a short time we shall be in possession of a good mine. The sett joins West Kapunda on the south, and Devon Kapunda on the east, which mines at no distant period, we have no doubt will prove highly promising enterprises.

COOSHEN MINES.—These mines have been lately taken up by capitalists, and will doubtless be brought before the public. Some 17,000l. to 18,000l. worth of ore was extracted in the former working, which were alone suspended from "legal warfare." The present workings yield high produce ore, samples of which are now before us, and would give good grounds to infer that our opinion, as to the mineral riches of Ireland, are not far from right.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, February 4, 1893.

ENGLISH IRON.		ZINC.	
Bar and bolt s.....	29 10 0	In sheets s.....	p. ton £ 28 0 0
Swedish s.....	29 10 0	ENGLISH COPPER.	
In Liverpool s.....	9 5 0	Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. s.....	p. ton 120 0 0
In Staffordshire s.....	10 10 0	Tough cake s.....	126 0 0
*Sheets, single s.....	13 0 0	Sheet and bolts s.....	p. lb. 0 1 2
*"double s.....	14 10 0	Sheet s.....	0 1 2
*Hoop s.....	12 0 0	Bottoms s.....	0 1 3
*Nail rod, round s.....	11 0 0	Old s.....	0 1 3
"square s.....	11 0 0	Yellow Metal s.....	1 1 1/2
Rails (Walden) s.....	10 10 0	Wettered's Pat. Met. s.....	1 16 1 1/2
Railways (Clyde) s.....	3 0 0	ENGLISH LEAD.	
Pig, No. 1, Clyde s.....	3 10 0	Pig.....	p. ton 25 0 0
3-No. 1 & 2-5th No. 3 s.....	3 0 0	Sheet.....	26 0 0
No. 1, in Wales s.....	3 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD.	
Scotch Pig, No. 1 in London s.....	4 5 0	Spanish, in bond.....	p. ton —
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry s.....	6 10 0	ENGLISH TIN.	
Stirling's Patent s.....	14 10 0	Block.....	p. cwt. 5 7 0
Toughened Pigs s.....	3 12 6	Bar.....	5 8 0
Ditto Wales 4 0 6 4 5 0		Refined.....	5 10 0
FOREIGN IRON.		Grain.....	5 14 0
Swedish s.....	10 15 0-12 0 0	Fine grain.....	6 5 0
Russian s.....	17 0 0	Ditto bars.....	6 7 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs s.....	6 0 0	Ditto granulated.....	6 9 0
In London.....	6 0 0	FOREIGN TIN.	
FOREIGN STEEL.		Banca.....	p. cwt. 5 4 0
Swedish keg, nominal.....	20 0 0	Straits (uncertified).....	5 2 6
Ditto faggot.....	20 0 0	TIN-PLATES.	
On the spot.....	p. ton 21 10 0	IC Charcoal.....	p. box 1 15 0
To arrive.....	p. ton 21 10 0	IX Ditto.....	2 1 0
Terms.—a, 2½ per cent. dis.; b, 3 ditto; c, net; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1½ ditto; g, 1½ per cent. dis.; h, 3 ditto; i, 1½ per cent. dis.; j, 2 ditto; k, 1½ per cent. dis.; l, 3 ditto; m, 1½ per cent. dis.; n, 2 ditto; o, 1½ per cent. dis.; p, 3 ditto; q, 1½ per cent. dis.; r, 2 ditto; s, 1½ per cent. dis.; t, 3 ditto; u, 1½ per cent. dis.; v, 2 ditto; w, 1½ per cent. dis.; x, 3 ditto; y, 1½ per cent. dis.; z, 2 ditto.		IX Ditto.....	1 13 0
		Canada plates s.....	ton —
		QUICKSILVER f.....	p. lb. 0 2 4

On the spot..... p. ton 21 10 0
To arrive..... p. ton 21 10 0
Terms.—a, 2½ per cent. dis.; b, 3 ditto; c, net; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1½ ditto; g, 1½ per cent. dis.; h, 3 ditto; i, 1½ per cent. dis.; j, 2 ditto; k, 1½ per cent. dis.; l, 3 ditto; m, 1½ per cent. dis.; n, 2 ditto; o, 1½ per cent. dis.; p, 3 ditto; q, 1½ per cent. dis.; r, 2 ditto; s, 1½ per cent. dis.; t, 3 ditto; u, 1½ per cent. dis.; v, 2 ditto; w, 1½ per cent. dis.; x, 3 ditto; y, 1½ per cent. dis.; z, 2 ditto.

The IRON MARKET has remained without any material alteration this week. RATES continue to be largely enquired for, and the future prospects of this description of iron are very good, but, owing to the present scarcity of ship-work, many orders are kept out of the market.—WELSH IRON meets with moderate demand.—In STAFFORDSHIRE the makers continue well supplied with orders at current rates.—SCOTCH PIG has been rather easier this week; a good quantity has changed hands at 6s. 6d. to 6s. per ton, immediate cash. The market is quiet at the latter price, but operators entertain hopes of a speedy reaction, especially from the rumoured probability of a reduction of duty in France, an event which would give the British Iron Market an immense stimulus.

SPELTER has been in great request. A large amount of business has been done this week at advanced prices; as high as 21s. 10s. on the spot is reported to have been paid, and holders anticipate much higher rates. CORN, owing to its scarcity, has been advanced 2d. per lb. for manufactured, and 1s. 10s. for tile, making the price of Tile and Tough Cake 12s. 6d. per ton. LEAD is steady, and in good request. BRITISH TIN has an upward tendency. E.I. firm at the last quotations. TIN PLATES have dropped about 1s. per box, have been more in demand, and the price bids fair to recover itself.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

FEB. 3.—The extraordinary state of the copper market is now the all-engrossing consideration amongst the manufacturers and merchants of this town and district. On Monday evening last, circulars were issued from the Copper-office of Messrs. Vivian and Sons, Ann-street, announcing an advance of 18s. 10s. per ton, and giving the following quotations and conditions:—Best selected, 129s. per ton; long cake, tough and the ingots, 126s. in quantities of three tons; quantities smaller than three tons, 2s. extra on the above prices; sheets of ordinary sizes 14d. per lb. This announcement, as may be supposed, has been most embarrassing to the manufacturers. They have been obliged to issue circulars cancelling all existing orders, and declining to accept any for manufactured goods at fixed prices. Manufacturers of limited capital, and those accustomed to work for merchants and factors, are nearly brought to a stand, and although in possession of ample orders, they are unable to execute them. If prices continue to advance, many workmen will be thrown out of employment, and the abundance of orders on the books, which under ordinary circumstances would be remunerative to masters and men, may become a source of annoyance and loss. The iron trade is still firm, and increasing orders are reported to justify present prices; although no one acquainted with the trade believes for a moment that 11s. for bars can be maintained. The accounts from America recently received, relative to mining operations in many parts of the States, and the reports from Liverpool and Glasgow, have put a stop to all thoughts of a further advance, and so far the manufacturers have some degree of certainty in their undertakings. The ironmasters are suffering great inconvenience from the unfortunate irregularity of the three or four days out of the six being all they can be prevailed upon to work. The sadlers' ironmongery business in Walsall is exceedingly brisk, and large orders are returned, owing to the impossibility of obtaining goods at any price; and this in no small degree is also attributable to the gross misconduct of the men. In connection with the most recent patents, two are particularly deserving notice. One, for an invention, by Mr. Knight, mechanical engineer, Ann-street, for enabling the guards of railway trains to communicate with the driver in cases of emergency. This invention, which consists of speaking-tubes, composed of iron and gutta percha, or other pliable substances, was tried on Tuesday evening last, on the South Staffordshire line, between Birmingham and Walsall, and with very great success. The other invention is a most complete machine for cutting corks, and is calculated to do the work of eight pairs of hands. The first machine was finished to-day, at Mr. Knight's, and forwarded this evening to Mr. J. W. Russett, of Birch-lane, London, who is interested in the invention.

MINES.—During the week, there has been a very active business doing, particularly in the dividend-paying mines, and those of good repute; and a pretty general advance has taken place in the prices. South Caradon have risen from 155s. to 185s. and 200s. West Caradon, from 290s. to 300s. Basset, from 575s. to 600s. East Daren, from 87s. to 95s. Gona-mena, from 9s. 10s. to 10s. 10s. Merilyn, from 4s. 5s. to 4s. 15s. and 5s. Mary Ann, from 31s. to 33s. Caradon Consols, from 12s. to 15s. Cradock Moor, from 43s. 10s. to 51s. Trelyn Consols, from 5s. 10s. to 9s. 10s. North Damsel, Wheal Norris, Boscan, St. Day United, and several other promising concerns, are in considerable request.

In the Metal Market, Copper advanced during the week 18s. 10s. per ton, equal to 2d. per lb.; the present price being for Sheets 1s. 2d. per lb., and 12s. 6d. per ton for Cake.—Lead and Tin are both in great demand; prices very firm and looking upwards.—A large business has been transacted in Tin-Plates at 1s. per box reduction; sellers now ask the old price, and are likely to obtain it.—Spelter has been very extensively dealt in at the advanced rate of 21s. 10s. on the spot, and holders are sanguine as to an increase in price.—Scotch-Pig Iron has exchanged hands at 61s. 6d., cash; and should the duty in France be reduced, as expected, it will very materially tend to advance the prices here.—Bar-Iron is in good request; the makers full of orders.—Rails are in such demand, that vessels cannot be procured to ship the orders on hand.

In the Bullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11½d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold (all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for), 5s. 12d. per oz. standard. Bar silver, without gold, 5s. 12d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 77s. per oz. Columbian doubloons, 76s. per oz.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 4355 tons, amounting to 30,832s. 10s. 6d., the average produce and standard being 6s. 16s. 18s. The corresponding sale last month was 3293 tons, produce 6s. 14s. 18s. showing an advance of 13s. equal to 11s. per ton on the ore.

Court Grange, Dyliffe, Llechwedd-du, Black Craig, Dundalk, Driggrith, Nancekuke, and Great Wheal Badden, have sold lead ores during the week.

Trevelyan, Charlestown United, Union, Boscan, and Mengearne and Tregunty, have sold black tin.

At Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 1066s. 17s. 4d.; copper ore sold in Nov. and Dec., and tin ore in December and January (less duties), 9242s. 9s. 9d.; sundries, 10s. 3s. 7d. =10,319s. 3s. 6d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 3262s. 11s. 1d.; loss on the South Mine, 436s. 18s. 7d.—By dividend of 20s. per share (3120s.); leaving balance to next account, 862s. 0s. 2d.

At Wheal Tremayne special general meeting, on the 28th Jan., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 817s. 18s. 10d.; balance of tin sale, 217s. 10s.; sale of copper ore, 601s. 4s. 4d.; black tin, 2324s. 5s. 7d.; carriage of tin, 14s. 5s.; Trannack and Boscan adventurers' materials, 23s. 19s. 7d.; deduct lord's dues (1-20th), 147s. 6s. 11d.=2919s. 16s. 5d.—Labour cost for Sept., 914s. 6s. 9d.; Oct., 985s. 18s. 1d.; Nov., 115s. 7d.; Dec., 117s. 7s. 8d.; leaving balance to next account, 5007s. 8s. 3d. The new engine-shaft on the south lode is sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. under the adit level. In the 80 ft. west of the same shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 4s. 6d. per fm.; the stop in the back is worth 8s. per fm. At Arthur's shaft, in the 50 west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3s. per fm. At Alexander's shaft, on Wallis's lode, in the 60 east, the lode is 24 in. wide, worth 5s. per fm.; the stop in the back is worth 6s. per fm. At boundary shaft, in the 93 east, the north branch is worth 4s. 6d. per fm.; east of shaft, on Allen's branch, 6s. per fm. In the 70 east of Allen's shaft, the branch is worth 6s. per fm. In the 68 the branch is worth 3s. per fm.; the winze sinking under the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 14s. 6d. per fm. The stop in the back of the 33 is worth 5s. 7d. per fm. The shaft is sunk 7 fms. under the surface at North Carlose. The tribute department looks much the same as it has for some time past.

At the Pembroke and East Crinnis Mines general meeting, on Monday, (John Smith, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 1327s. 4s.; copper ore sold, 717s. 0s. 8d.; received for calls, 8806s. 14s.=9655s. 18s. 8d.—Paid trustees for loan, 3000s.; labour cost for Oct., 1467s. 9s.; Nov., 1136s. 8s.; Dec., 720s. 0s.; Trannack and Boscan adventurers' materials, 23s. 19s. 7d.; deduct lord's dues (1-20th), 147s. 6s. 11d.=2919s. 16s. 5d.—Labour cost for Sept., 914s. 6s. 9d.; Oct., 985s. 18s. 1d.; Nov., 115s. 7d.; Dec., 117s. 7s. 8d.; leaving balance to next account, 5007s. 8s. 3d. The new engine-shaft on the south lode is sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. under the adit level. In the 80 ft. west of the same shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 4s. 6d. per fm.; the stop in the back is worth 8s. per fm. At Arthur's shaft, in the 50 west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3s. per fm. At Alexander's shaft, on Wallis's lode, in the 60 east, the lode is 24 in. wide, worth 5s. per fm.; the stop in the back is worth 6s. per fm. At boundary shaft, in the 93 east, the north branch is worth 4s. 6d. per fm.; east of shaft, on Allen's branch, 6s. per fm. In the 70 east of Allen's shaft, the branch is worth 6s. per fm. In the 68 the branch is worth 3s. per fm.; the winze sinking under the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 14s. 6d. per fm. The stop in the back of the 33 is worth 5s. 7d. per fm. The shaft is sunk 7 fms. under the surface at North Carlose. The tribute department looks much the same as it has for some time past.

At the Victoria quarterly general meeting, on Thursday (M. Hall, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To calls, 4400s.; interest and discount, 19s. 7d.=4419s. 7s. 7d.—By purchase of lease, 1500s.; advertisements, office expenses, &c., 219s. 5s. 9d.; commission on sale of shares, 73s. 6s.; printing, books, &c., 30s. 6s. 2d.; mine costs, including materials, 2045s. 5s.; October, 76s. 1s. 9d.; Nov., 89s. 15s. 7d.; Dec., 117s. 7s. 8d.; leaving balance (including arrears of calls, 1532s. 2s. 6d.), 209s. 14s. 8d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The engine-shaft is down to the 30 fm. level, and the men are employed in cutting a pit which will take about 10 days or a fortnight; as soon as that is accomplished they will put four men to drive north lode, and men to drive south lode, and thereby lay open the several lodes in the sett, which will enable them to select the most productive ones to open on before sinking deeper. Mr. F. P. R. Webb and Mr. Bastow were requested to visit the mine, and report to the shareholders.

At South Carn Breb bi-monthly meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Mine in debit last audit, 637s. 7s. 11d.; Oct. and Nov. costs, 563s. 16s. 1d.=637s. 11s. 4d. By call made the 27th Nov., 500s.; tin sold, 16s. 8s.; leaving balance against the mine, 114s. 10s. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. T. Olaville reported that the engine-shaft was down 3 fms. from surface, and is now sinking at 14s. per fm.; the stratum is a beautiful white granite. In the deep adit level they have about 35 fms. of drive south to hole to the engine-shaft, now driving at 7s. 10s. per fm. In the shallow adit there are 10 fathoms to drive north to hole to the engine-shaft, now driving at 6s. per fathom.

At the Rosewarne United Mines (Gwinneer) meeting, on the 24th Jan., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 59s. 14s. 2d.; labour cost and merchants' bills from Sept. to Dec., 486s. 7s. 11d.=536s. 2s. 11d.—By call of 10s. per share, made 21st Sept. last, 128s.; copper ore sold (less duties), 138s. 15s.; tin, 196s. 18s. 10d.; leaving balance due to pursers, 112s. 8s. 3d. A call of 30s. per share was made. A new 40-hp cylinder engine was ordered, and Messrs. Sims and Son, of Redruth, appointed the engineers. From the agent's report it appeared that since the meeting in September last the adit level had been driven 50 fathoms, 14 of which had been driven from 3 to 9 feet wide, composed of three courses of copper ore, gossan, and gossan. The present end is composed of gossan, mundle, and some rich copper ore, making a lode 35 feet wide, having a very favourable appearance. This he considered sufficient to warrant the erection of a steam-engine. The adit level had been driven 170 fms., 120 of which had been productive of copper and tin. The amount of ores raised and sold from the adit level (which is only 14 fms. below the surface) and the back was worth upwards of 700l.

At Bell and Lanarth Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 25th January, the accounts showed—Call in Nov., 1012s.; less balance last account, 377s. 11s. 7d.—Costs for October and Nov., 517s. 4s. 10d.; leaves balance to next account, 877s. 3s. 7d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

Mengearne and Tregunastic Mine sold 1½ ton of tin, at 60¢ per ton. Penhale Consols sold 20 tons of silver-lead ore on the 15th January. At Lydford Consols, 16 tons of lead ore have been sampled. At Boringdon Consols, 33 tons of lead ore have been sampled this week. The mine is looking remarkably well; in several parts the levels are laying open good tribute ground.

A great improvement has taken place in the Koswick Mines—the lode in the 30 ft. level south, at Brandley, being now 25 cwt. of ore per fm. The Boscon (tin) Mine is much improved in the 64, 52, and 40 ft. levels east from this shaft, they have good courses of tin in each end. In sinking the winze under the 40 ft. level they have a good lode of tin; also in the winze sinking under the 52 ft. level, on Golden's lode, they have a lode worth 18¢ per fm. The tribute pitches are looking better, and the mine is now making good profit.

A very favourable report on Wheel Crebor has been received this week from the manager, Captain James Richards. The lode in the pitch, east of Carlyn's winze, is worth 40¢ per fm.; in the winze, 14 fms. east of the cross-course, it is worth 1½ tons per fm.; in two pitches in the back of the 12 (under adit, which is 34 fms. deep) it is worth 1½ tons per fm. in one, and at least 40¢ per fm. in the other. In the 34 (under adit) the lode is worth 13¢ per fm. in one, and 10¢ per fm. in the other. In the shallow adit the lode is worth 1½ tons per fm. The cross-cut in the 34 (under adit) is expected soon to intersect the lode. At the eastern part of the mine the wheel is put to work, and when the water is forked pitches will be set there, and worked to great advantage at the present high standard. At Gill's, pitches will also be set. The last sale of ore, about a fortnight ago, realised 630¢, and the next one will be a good deal more.

At the Minera Mines, the men are again sinking the meadow shaft below the 140 yds. level in a large vein composed of jack and some lead. The deep day level, west of meadow shaft, is still in a hard vein. Owen Jones's shaft is completed down to the bottom, 120 yds. At Roy's shaft there is good ground both east and west in the adit level, with an improvement in the eastern end both for lead and jack. The deep day level is progressing favourably, and will probably be completed to Andrew's shaft by October next. The new discovery, west of Roy's shaft, continues to look well. 15 tons of lead ore and 30 tons of jack are ready for sale.

At the Bottle Hill Mine, the water is again in fork, and the men have all resumed their places. There is a large quantity of tinnow broken at the bottom of the mine, which can be at once brought to surface.

Trelyon Consols is much improved; the shaft will pay for sinking. The 35 fathoms level east is worth 20¢ per fathom for copper and tin, and the other levels are producing tinnow of excellent quality. The sale of tin for last month produced 462½, while about 390¢ will cover all the costs. The returns, it is expected, can be kept up for three months from the already opened, exclusive of what can be opened in the interim, and an early dividend is expected.

At Devon Kapunda, the counter lode seen in the cross-cut south has been opened on eastward to ascertain its exact bearing, and fine stones taken therefrom. The lode in the 22 ft. level, west of Batters's shaft, still maintains its full size, 6 ft. wide, and contains both copper and silver-lead, as last reported. The summen are now engaged fixing lift in the 22 ft. level. The sinking at the engine-shaft is again resumed; and in two months it is calculated that the shaft will be down 32 fms. below adit, or 51 fms. below surface. Some of the southern lodes will be intersected in the course of sinking.

At Devon Barra Barra, the shaft on the Gate-post lode has been sunk 12 fms. below adit where the lode has been intersected, which is represented as carrying the same rich grey ore and malachite as before reported. This splendid lode will now be driven on in the present level, and the shaft immediately sunk 10 fms. below, when it will be again cut into—the results are no longer doubtful. In addition to this great discovery, five or six east and west lodes, which about on the great cross-course, will all be cut at a deeper level, and from their great size and character as seen near the surface, there is no doubt of their productivity. Some of the best ore ever yet seen in the mine has been taken up this week from the Gate-post lode.

At Nanteco and Penrhew United Mines, the 36 east of Penrhew shaft is a very kindly ore; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; in the slope in the back of the 50 east is 4 ft. wide, yielding about 5 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40, east of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding about ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the slope in the back of the 30 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding about ½ ton per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 20 is yielding ½ ton per fm. The pitch in the back of the 70 east is yielding 15 cwt. per fm. The lode in the slope in the bottom of the 15 is 2 yards wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fm.

There appears to be no doubt now of the great value of East Wheel Russell. The lode, when last taken down, was worth at least 5 tons of 30 per cent. ore, and there is every indication that when taken down again at the beginning of the week it will be much richer. A gentleman who saw some of the specimens, which he thought more like old iron than copper ore, sent a sample for assay to Cornwall, and received the following reply:—"I have carefully assayed the stone of ore you handed me, and find it to produce 46½ per cent. for copper, which ore at the present time would sell at standard, 140¢, and bring 61½, 6d. per ton."

At Bevas Moor, the lode in the flat-roof shaft is fully as good as last reported; the lead part is from 4 to 6 in. wide—good work. About 2 fms. have been driven, which have produced about 35 horse-whim kibbles of good work for lead, and the ground is much better for driving. The sinking of the shaft will be resumed on Monday. There is no alteration in other places.

At Devon Consols North, the ground in sinking the engine-shaft, which is now upwards of 22 fms. deep, has considerably improved since the branch was cut, which is about 6 in. wide, composed of muddle, spar, and floukan; the remaining 7 or 8 fathoms to intersect the lode will be sunk with all practicable dispatch, and with great confidence of successful results, the shaft being within 60 or 70 fathoms of the great cross-course of Wheel Maria, and parallel to the ground in which the recent valuable discoveries have been made in the adjoining mine, the Devon Great Consols.

The reports of Prof. Ansted and Capt. R. Buzzo on a Wheel Procter will be read with interest. The result of the assay of the gossan is of a most satisfactory nature—several samples having been subjected to examination by Messrs. Jenkin and Redmond, and proved to be very rich for silver, and on an average worth 35¢ per ton. A large quantity of this article is already at the surface, and they have a vast accumulation (supposed thousands of tons) in the mine. An assay of the antimony ore, by Dr. Ryan, shows it to yield upwards of 70 per cent. of pure antimony; and the samples of lead as yielding 200 to 220 ozs. of silver per ton. The general indications give every reasonable ground for expecting a rich and valuable mine, and in the sequel the most satisfactory results may be fairly anticipated; indeed, in consequence of the promising appearance of this adventure, the shares are rapidly falling into the hands of persons of sound judgment must in this particular afford a flattering omen to the undertaking.

Operations in Irish mining are being carried on vigorously, and the results are most promising. The copper mines recently opened in the county of Waterford under an English company, afford the best proofs that large supplies of copper and silver-lead of good quality may be counted on from the Sister Island before many months shall have passed.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols, Alfred Consols, Bedford, West Caradon, Tamar Consols, Basset, West Providence, Merlynn, United Mines, South Tamar, Tremayne, South Caradon, Mary Ann, East Darren, Par Consols, Great Polgoth, Spearhead Consols, East Wheel Rose, Treviskey, Wheel Golden, North Downs, Great Fryn, Caydon Hill, Wheel Fortune (South Tamar), North Darren, West Caradon, West Providence, Great Sheba, West Ding Dong, Trevelyan, North Tovey, Caradon Consols, West Basset, Tamar, Gomanema, East Russell, Robins, Crowhill, Boscon, Devon Kapunda, Ashford Consols, South Alfred, Bottellill, Ury, South Phoenix, South West Phoenix, Basorn, Vale of Towy, East Caradon, Trethrey, Phoenix Great Consols, Cradock Moor, Hennock, Gill, West Sheba, St. Austell Consols, Tees Side, Trelyon Consols, Wheel Elizabeth, Wheel Coake, Wicklow, Royal Hibernian, Mine Head, Classadough, Kenmare, Connemara, South Cork, Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Imperial Brazilian, Jamaleis, Linareis, Liguaneis, Grand Duchy of Baden, L'Aigle d'Or, Monarch, Grand Duchy of Baden, Cobre, Marquitta, Mexican and South American, Santiago, St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Australian, Pontigbaud, Worthing, &c.

The United Mexican Mining Company have received advices from the assistant commissioner, dated Guanajuato, Dec. 27. The Rayas Mines, from increased extractions, have for four weeks yielded a further profit weekly of \$2500. The quarterly payment will be receivable by the company to the end of Dec., amounting to about \$8000. Mr. Parkman was unwell. The Mine of Jesus Maria had fallen off in produce and quality. In the poro of San Pantaleon they have an increased produce of ore. At Trinidad, the new shaft is down in hard rock 62½ fms. The haciendas, from scarcity of produce, are not in full operation; the profits on purchases, therefore, are small. The manager had proceeded to the capital, relative to the long delayed Zacatecas claims, and informs the board, under date Mexico, Jan. 1, that a settlement of the San Acasio demand had at length been effected—the Mexican Government had acknowledged the claim, and registered it to the amount of \$100,000, to bear interest from date at 3½ per cent.

The Copiapo Mining Company have received advices to the 15th Dec. The Checo Mine is improved in the winze below the 40, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, of very good ore; the 40, east of Harman's, is 1 ft. wide, of most promising appearance, yielding a small quantity of very superior ore. At Flamenco, the operations are retarded, owing to the want of native labourers. In the 25 south they have a good leader of ore for 1 ft. wide; and north, 1 ft. yields ore of 24 per cent.; the shaft also is sinking in a good lode. At San Carlos, the 15 north, for 1 ft. wide, is yielding ore of 22 per cent. The copper ore produce for Nov., from San Agustín, is 30 tons; San Carlos, 10; Checo, 10; 50 tons. The silver mine, Al fin Hallada, is looking well; in No. 7 level the lode is 2 ft. wide, of beautiful course of ore; and the winze below is looking well. The lode in the winze, from the bottom of the 20, is 2 ft. wide, with ore worth 60 marcos per cajon.

The Royal Santiago Mining Association have received despatches to the 29th Dec. There is still considerable complaint with regard to the labourers, and but little progress has been made underground. They have commenced driving to meet Thompson's engine-shaft, which had reached the level of the 32 fm. cross-cut, opening from Taylor's. Repairs had been going on at Robertson's shaft, in St. George's, to the 90, and two weeks more were expected to complete it to the 110. It is recommended that the recent instructions on the necessity of the perseverance lode paying the expenses be not insisted on, but that the operations be extended, the mineral nature of the mountain being indicated that such would be the most favourable course. The produce from Taylor's continues very poor in quality, and no more than 50 tons are expected to be yielded.

The Linareis Mining Company have received advices from Mr. Henry Thomas to the 22d Jan. Ore weighed in, 66½ tons; in stock, 222 tons. Pig-lead smelted, 64½ tons; in stock, 443 tons. They are getting on well in sinking the pump-shaft under the 65 fm. level. The stopes in the 55, between San Anton and Las Nieves, are worth respectively 3 and 4 tons of lead ore per fm.; the 45, east of La Esperanza, 2 tons; La Suerte winze, below the 31, about 1 ton; the 45, west of San Juan, on the north branch, 1 ton; the 31, west of Esperanza, 3 tons; east, 4 tons; east of Thorne's shaft, 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.; Thorne's shaft, sinking below the 31, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; Field's shaft, 1½ ton. The tribute department is yielding a fair quantity of ore.

The Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company have advices from their superintendent, Mr. J. H. Clement, in California, dated 9th December, in which he states that the operations at the mines continue satisfactory, particularly as regards the Pine Tree sett, from which 200 tons of good ores had been taken out, and for the

reduction of which the machinery erecting on the works would, by some modification then in progress, be rendered available at an early period. These advices are accompanied by a detailed report on the mines, which may be seen at the offices of the company. The company have also received intelligence of the arrival of the *Queen of the Lake* at Valparaiso on the 1st of November last. This vessel had on board the greater part of the machinery for the company, and may be expected to arrive at San Francisco early in December.

The West Mariposa Company have letters from their commissioner, Mr. Macdonnell, dated Housonville, Grass Valley, 11th Dec. in which he states:—"In my visit to the Perry Mine this morning, and on inspecting the quartz more closely that came from the drift at the bottom of the shaft a few days ago, which then appeared to me of very good quality, I had the satisfaction of seeing a very fair display of specks of gold running through the whole body of a piece of the ledge, perhaps about 10 in. thick, and weighing about 100 pounds: in some parts where much decomposed, and of the honeycomb form, remarkably rich. I hope soon to have an opportunity of sending you specimens of our different qualities of quartz ore. I am anxious to get as much ore as possible from this point, and to engage more hands."

The Agua Fria Gold Mining Company have advices from their agents in California, stating that the agreement with the Gold Hill Company had been finally concluded, and as the machinery had arrived, they were about to go to work vigorously at once. The company's sub-engineer, Mr. Williams, was also making all preparations for erecting machinery at the Agua Fria Mine, so that the company will shortly be at work at two points.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company have received advices, stating that a conditional contract has been entered into for the purchase upon very beneficial terms, of a mine in one of the richest locations in California. The agents and superintendents of the company have had "powers" sent out to thoroughly investigate the accuracy of the estimates upon which the contract was founded, and to verify the richness of the veins by a month's working prior to taking absolute possession for the company. The report from the mine, dated 15th December, was of a very encouraging character, a tunnel having been driven 132 feet, as well as adits formed. A second mine has also been obtained, which is very well reported on. The company's superintendents in the course of their prospecting had met with a quicksilver mine, the ore of which is stated to be the richest in the world, and contains from 50 to 85 per cent. of quicksilver. Four shipments had been dispatched of the most approved machinery and tools, comprising two powerful steam-engines, water-wheels, Chilian mills, stamps, washing machines, and every other requisite for operations on an extensive scale. The arrival at San Francisco of the first shipment has been announced, and the ships *Remittance* and *Orkney Lass*, with the second and third portions, were due at the date of the advices.

The L'Aigle d'Or Gold Mining Company (Virginia, U.S.) received advices yesterday, per the *Asia*. Their agents have arrived in London, and their report will be, in the course of the ensuing week, laid before the shareholders. It will be found most satisfactory, and the fact that an extensive coal-field, as also indications of copper deposits, have been discovered on the land which forms an adjunct to the gold mine (50 shares in the mines entitling the holder to the fee simple of 50 acres of land, and so on in proportion), renders this enterprise more than ordinarily promising and advantageous. The auriferous lodes have already been proved.

The Yuba River Company have despatches from their agents at Ouseley's Bar, dated 29th Nov. stating that Wright's machine was "in loco," and commenced working that day. The engineer and mining captain had sunk trial shafts, the deepest of which was 29 feet, and believe the bed rock to be still some distance off. It is satisfactory to learn that gold was found through this depth of alluvial soil, and the agents hope to send home good reports of the gold washings by the following mail. These reports should have reached London by the *Humboldt*, but some mismanagement of the Post-office at Marysville had caused delay in their transmission. The agents have succeeded in reducing the wages of labourers 20 per cent.

The settlement of the shares in the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company will take place on Monday, and their quotation in the Official List has been authorised. The settlement of the Port Royal and St. Andrew's Copper Mining Company of Jamaica, the South Cork Copper Mining Company, the Garnett and Moseley Gold Mining Company of America, and the New South Wales Gold Mines, has been appointed for the same day, but these are not to be quoted in the Official List.

From New York, we learn that the Gardner commissioners, recently appointed, to examine the silver mines claimed by Col. Gardner, in Mexico, have returned, after a fruitless expedition. They travelled a distance of 1600 miles without finding a trace of the property claimed, and the feeling among the Mexicans is said to be that the claim is fraudulent.

From Valparaiso (Dec. 15th) we learn that copper was in great demand, everything coming forward being readily bought up—and that large purchases had been effected for the United States and France, at advanced rates.

In the market for gold mining shares great stagnation has prevailed. There has been a decided indisposition to operate; and prices, in sympathy with the other departments of the Stock Exchange, have shown a constant drooping tendency. Up to the close of the market yesterday evening, there has been no revival of business, and prices, consequently, remain dull. The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company have received accounts, informing them that operations have been retarded on account of the heavy rains, which have been as prevalent there as here. During the week, the Anglo-Australian Mining Company intend to dispatch their superintendent and staff to the scene of operations. The Quartz Rock Company have entered into terms for the purchase of a rich lode location in California, under most beneficial terms. The transactions in the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—Peel River, 7½ to 8 prem.; Anglo-Australian, par to ¼ prem.; Australian Mutual, 1 to ½ prem.; Australian Consols, 1 to ½ prem.; Golden Mountain, 1 to ½ dis.; Union Gold, 1 to ½ prem.; L'Aigle d'Or, 1 dis. to par; Monarch, par to ½ prem.; L. Peruvienne, 1 to ½ prem.; Garnett and Moseley, 1 dis. to ½ prem.; Lewis Hill Range, 1 to ½ dis.; British and Colonial Smelting, 1 prem.; Burn's Creek Gold, 1 dis. to ½ prem.; Melbourne, 1 to ½ dis.

In the market for miscellaneous shares, including insurance, steam-packet, bridge, gas and coke, water-works, canal, docks, and other undertakings, the activity observable a few months back, when such remarkable ease prevailed in the money market, has passed off, there being no longer any brisk demand for investment; prices, however, are well supported. The inquiries for bank shares continue, and the market for this description of property consequently maintains on the whole a firm appearance. The late rise in the prices of the Australian bank shares is in consequence of the reported rates of higher rates for money, it will not be forgotten, has usually the effect of adding to the profits of banking institutions, so that there is really no cause for depression in this market.

During the week, but limited business has been done in the iron companies. The last price of the New British Iron is 10½; the original shares of the Rhymer are 27½, and the new from 7½ to 8½. A few shares have changed hands in the Blaenavon at 15½, and transactions have taken place in the Portland at 2½. The Pembroke Iron and Coal Company have made a call of 2½.

In the Pennant and Craigwen Lead Mines, Master Tinney has made a call of 1½ per share, to facilitate the winding-up of the company's affairs.

DUBLIN, FEB. 4.—Mining Company of Ireland, for account, 13½ ex div.; Wicklow Copper Mine, 46; Mizen Head, 3½; Royal Hibernian, 1½; 4½; Australian Freehold, 1½; British Australian Gold, 1½; London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, 3½; Nouveau Monde, 2½, 4½.

HULL, FEB. 3.—Our correspondents, Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., state that business in mining shares has been rather restricted during the last week, the fall in Tremayne having cast a damp on the market generally. Still there is no desire to realise, and the tendency is rather to buy than to sell on favourable opportunities. Gold shares are flat, the calling in of Colonial and Port Phillip not being at all agreeable to the holders.

LEEDS, FEB. 4.—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux report sales of Langford, Poltmore, Great Wheel Tonkin, Wheel Fortune, Wheel Procter, and Wheel James, at quotation prices; also inquiries for Yorkshire Mining Company shares, for North of Ireland Mining Company shares, and several of the more advanced mines.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business Done.
1000000 Agua Fria	1	3½ to 1½ pm.	2
1000000 Anglo-Californian	1	3½ to 1½ pm.	1
1000000 Australian	2	1½ to 2½ pm.	5
1000000 Australian	5	4½ to 5 pm.	1
1000000 Australian Freehold	1	3½ to 1½ pm.	1½
1000000 Ave Maria	1	3½ to 1½ pm.	1
720000 Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	par	1
1000000 British Australian Gold	1	3½ to 1½ pm.	1
200000 British Iron	13 5	8 to 10	8½ 10
2100000 Carsons Creek	1	par	1
1000000 Colonial Gold	1	2½ to 3 pm.	3½
1000000 English and Australian Copper	5	1½ to 2½ pm.	3½
1000000 Green Gnat	1	2½ to 3 pm.	5½ 4½
1000000 Lake Bathurst	1	2½ to 3 pm.	5½ 4½
600000 Liberty	1	3½ to 1½ pm.	1
500000 London and Calif. Gold Quartz	1	3½ to 1½ pm.	1
1000000 Marquitta	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	1
3000000 New Granada	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	1½
2000000 Nouveau Monde	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	2½ 1½
1500000 Port Phillip	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	2
500000 Quartz Rock	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	1½
500000 South Australian	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	1½
700000 Waller	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	1½
1000000 West Granada	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	1½
1000000 West Mariposa	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	1
1000000 Yuba	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	1

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Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; and *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Court Grange—Penryn	10	£20 13 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Lietty-ewan-ben	10	13 5 0	ditto
Sold at Bagillt, January 31.			
Dyllife	55	£16 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	30	16 13 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llechwydd-du	40	16 13 0	ditto
ditto	27	16 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Black Craig	2	13 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dundalk	20	16 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	13	1 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	4	13 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	2	13 12 6	J. P. Eytton.

Great Wheel Baddern	20	£16 6 6	T. Somers.
ditto	18	9 6 6	ditto

Drigglith	24	£18 7 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
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Nantcooke	40	£21 10 6	—
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BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Trevelyan	3 4 3	£66 0 0	£	Bolito & Sons.
ditto	0 16 0	21 0 0	—	ditto
Sold on the 28th January.				
Charlestown United	3 2 0	£24 10 0	£200 9 11	Enthoven & Co.
ditto	1 2 2	53 0 0	62 8 3	Daubuz.
Sold on the Mine on the 31st January.				
Union	1 3 0	£56 10 0	£76 10 2	Enthoven & Co.
ditto	0 0 3	50 0 0	2 7 4	ditto
Sold at Trevelyan on the 3rd February.				
Boscon	5 15 0	£69 0 0	£397 4 3	L. & W. Daubuz

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cuba	116	8½	£10 7 6	Cobre	115	16½	£21 7 6
ditto	105	17½	21 3 6	ditto	106	17	21 10 0
ditto	109	16½	20 3 6	ditto	102	16	19 16 6
ditto	90	17½	21 0 6	ditto	58	24	29 8 6
ditto	79	16½	20 3 6	ditto	58	23½	29 7 6
ditto	49	23 18 6	23 10 6	ditto	20	20	24 7 6
ditto	33	23½	23 10 6	ditto	13	79½	95 0 0

Cuba	563	£11,091 1 0	Cobre	516	£13,188 7 0
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COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	104	£2701 11 9
Freeman and Co.	78	1632 4 3
Grenfell and Sons	146	3478 0 0
Sims, Williams, and Co.	34	674 1 0
Vivian and Sons	13	1235 0 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	243	5532 10 6
Mines Royal	221	5426 17 6
English and Australian Company	248	5641 3 0
Total	1079	£24,279 8 0

NO SALE on the 15th February.

Foreign.	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
Foreign	18½	£22 10 0	£135 19 0
Total—Foreign, 1079 tons (21 cwt.).			
British.	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9	£10 19 6	£146 14 0
Foreign	19½	24 5 6	132 19 6
Sale			
Totals—British, 384; Foreign, 720 = 1104 tons (21 cwt.).			

COPPER ORES.

COPIED FROM THE					
Sampled January 19, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, February 3.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tincroft.....	57	£3 3 6	North Pool.....	57	£4 11 6
ditto.....	86	4 8 0	ditto.....	28	6 11 6
ditto.....	87	4 6 6	ditto.....	13	3 9 6
ditto.....	73	5 2 6	East Wheel Croftly.....	91	7 2 0
ditto.....	69	3 16 6	ditto.....	60	6 3 0
ditto.....	68	5 7 6	ditto.....	61	8 5 0
ditto.....	64	6 2 6	ditto.....	40	3 15 0
ditto.....	60	3 8 6	ditto.....	27	2 12 0
ditto.....	57	11 8 6	Longclose.....	34	8 10 0
ditto.....	53	3 19 0	Dundance.....	16	8 17 6
ditto.....	59	2 9 6	Condurow.....	62	7 8 0
ditto.....	39	6 17 6	ditto.....	48	7 4 0
Wheel Seton.....	89	3 11 0	ditto.....	42	13 10 6
ditto.....	71	6 1 6	ditto.....	41	5 4 6
ditto.....	61	8 2 0	ditto.....	38	15 18 6
ditto.....	53	3 9 0	ditto.....	39	5 5 6
ditto.....	53	7 3 6	Camborne Veau.....	38	4 15 0
ditto.....	33	7 1 0	Stray Park.....	40	3 9 6
ditto.....	12	6 10 0	ditto.....	22	4 1 6
Pendarves.....	60	7 7 6	Wheel Francis.....	97	7 10 0
ditto.....	52	9 16 6	ditto.....	24	2 5 6
ditto.....	51	5 9 6	Fewo Consols.....	83	9 0 0
ditto.....	51	9 6 6	ditto.....	83	11 2 0
ditto.....	46	8 7 6	ditto.....	56	3 11 6
ditto.....	42	9 3 0	East Pool.....	102	6 16 6
Wheel Basset.....	76	9 17 0	ditto.....	55	3 10 0
ditto.....	75	8 2 6	ditto.....	43	2 2 6
ditto.....	71	12 14 6	South Wh. Frances.....	54	10 5 6
ditto.....	69	4 14 6	ditto.....	53	10 0 0
ditto.....	69	4 14 6	ditto.....	53	9 15 6
ditto.....	60	10 18 0	ditto.....	33	9 15 6
ditto.....	56	5 8 0	Dolcoath.....	70	4 4 6
ditto.....	54	7 8 6	ditto.....	64	8 2 6
ditto.....	39	11 13 6	ditto.....	28	2 0 0
ditto.....	42	8 16 0	North Roskear.....	40	12 5 6
ditto.....	31	30 4 6	ditto.....	18	8 0 0
North Pool.....	57	7 17 6	Wheel Vyryan.....	93	5 10 0
ditto.....	85	6 13 6	ditto.....	8	10 17 6
ditto.....	80	17 3 0	Pentire Glaze.....	25	6 6 6
			Wheel Gorland.....	8	5 17 6

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Notices to Correspondents.

ROUGHTONHILL MINE, CUMBERLAND.—SIR: Can any of your correspondents inform me what is doing at this mine, who are the committee, who the agent, and what number of men employed? I have heard of excellent prospects, and economical management, but really we ought to have more information.—A READER: Birmingham, Feb. 2.

CRAWSON HILL MINE.—SIR: I have perused the several very flattering reports on this promising sett, which have appeared in your Journal, and being anxious to become a shareholder, should like to know something of the constitution of the company. Perhaps some one connected with it may inform me if the shares are all appropriated, who is the managing agent, and what are the dues? I have heard that a neighbouring sett failed from the tin not holding down, and it is feared the cost of materials may be heavy.—N.: Haverhill, Feb. 2.

"J. D. B." (Dublin) should read our pamphlet on the Cost-book System, in which the matter is fully explained.

"C. A."—No further particulars than those published in our last Journal can be procured. If "C. A." is a shareholder he should attend the meetings. There is no doubt of the company being well managed, and having excellent prospects.

"A. B." (Glamorgan).—The Marmato and the Maricunga are two distinct companies; they are rightly particularised in our Share List.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—A "Distant Adventurer" would caution holders in this mine from selling their shares on the representation of interested persons. Our correspondent has reason to believe the mine is greatly improved in its deep levels, and that the next dividend will be far greater than the last.

"A Large Shareholder" (Bristol) should apply to the secretary; we cannot answer the question.

"A. Z." (Upper Thames-street).—The consumption of fuel in North America, as in England, is rapidly on the increase: the ironworks which are annually made in the immense forests of the country must very soon raise the price of wood to an almost prohibitory price, and measures will naturally be taken by enterprising capitalists to avail themselves of the thousands of square miles of bituminous, semi-bituminous, and anthracite coal, which exist throughout the Union, within distances of from 200 to 300 miles from the sea-coast, traversable by railway or water-carriage. The coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, and Missouri, are probably capable of supplying the population of the States for ages, and only require capital and enterprise for their development, to supply a great national requirement, and largely promote the acquisition of individual wealth. It is estimated that the increase in the consumption of coal from 1832 will be at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, which, taking the present consumption at 5,000,000, will give for the year 1851, 18,000,000 tons, and in 1870 an aggregate of at least 40,000,000. The consumption in Great Britain last year was 35,000,000 tons, and it is probable that of 1853 will reach the quantity estimated for the United States in 1870.

"T. F. S."—We have every reason to place confidence in the report alluded to. At all events, it would be only fair to allow time for the opinion expressed to be verified or not.

"Q." (Loughborough).—The offices of the company are No. 9, Austinfriars. To the last question we cannot give an opinion.

"E. P." (Salford).—The average produce of the fowl slag left after the ore has been melted is calculated to vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The last slag is generally moulded as a brick, while the remainder are broken up to see if they are "clean," that is, from a larger quantity of metal than the above-mentioned. No use can be made of them, and in consequence of the facilities vessels have for obtaining freights, it is useless as ballast.

PENBROKE AND EAST CRIVINS MINES.—The report of the meeting of this company is unavoidably postponed until next week.

"A Butty" (Darlington).—The improved Eloan safety-lamp may be obtained of the manufacturers, Messrs. Thornton and Sons, Birmingham; and a full description, with diagram, will be found in the Journal of the 10th April last.

G. W." (Highbury).—A notice of the *Geological Observer*, by Sir Henry T. De la Beche, was inserted in the Journal of the 31st May, 1851. It is a work which should be in the possession of every one who takes an interest in the study of this important and fascinating science.

The letter of "A Shareholder," on the Liberty Mining Company, should be paid for as an advertisement.

"An Inquirer" asks the question—If he presents notes of a local or country bank for payment, and requires gold, which is refused, but Bank of England notes tendered—is this, he inquires, a legal tender? Our reply is, "Yes." Bank of England notes are constituted a legal payment in lieu of gold; or we can well imagine few country banks could stand, if subjected to the will of parties like "Inquirer."

"G. A." (Auckland).—The letters were duly forwarded, and, we know, received.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—SIR: In the prospectuses of several new mines, brought out "on the Cost-book System," the shares are said to be transferable without registration. Is not this contrary to the true spirit of the cost-book?—B.: Feb. 3.

"E. S." (Hampstead).—A description of Dunn's thermo-electric apparatus, for preventing explosions in steam-boilers, will be found in the *Mining Journal* of 19th May, 1849.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—By some error, the Wheal Robert report appeared in last week's Journal under the name of Wheal Arthur, and the Wheal Arthur report was omitted; for the information of shareholders, the two reports from Wheal Arthur are inserted in the present Journal.

Mr. David Mushet, on Steam Communication with Australia.—"A Shareholder," on the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association.—Mr. John Dolphin, on the Northern Mining Districts—an elaborate paper on the Copper Trade; and several other matters, are unavoidably postponed; but all of which will appear in a DOUBLE SHEET next week.

MINING GLOSSARY.—For the convenience of new adventurers, and others requiring the information, we have prepared a Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms: it is neatly printed in a useful form, and can be obtained through any bookseller, or at our office, price 2s.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—So much interest being evinced for information respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
 To the Editor,
 Mining Journal Office,
 26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5, 1853.

We took occasion, in a recent number of the Journal, to lay before our readers a list of the several gold mining companies which recent discoveries in California and Australia have brought into existence. We sketched, somewhat in detail, the respective merits of the most prominent of their number, their position in the money market, and the hopes that might reasonably be entertained of their yielding a remunerative return. How far these hopes will eventually be realised time only can tell; but, at present, it may not be uninteresting to notice some of the events in the past year, that have revived in so remarkable a degree the spirit of speculation so long lain dormant, and have brought to our remembrance, though in a very modified degree, the exciting and perilous times of 1845.

The year opened with every indication of prosperity; the Bank of England lowered their rate of discount from 3 per cent. to 2½ in January, and made a further reduction to 2 per cent. in April; whilst the stock of bullion kept steadily increasing till July, when it reached the enormous sum of 22,000,000. If, in addition to this, we note the reduction of interest in Exchequer bills and Indian bonds, it will afford a sufficient indication of the great abundance of money, the extent of the national prosperity, and the happy effects of the liberal system of legislation so long contended for, and finally settled by universal consent in the year that has closed. It is, however, indisputable, that amongst the many concurring causes, our prosperity has been mainly owing to the stimulus given to trade and commerce, not only in this country but in the United States of America, by the discovery of the immense mineral wealth of California and Australia; or, we should rather say, by the realization of that discovery to an extent that almost staggered belief, in regard to Australia. When the large shipments from Mount Alexander began to arrive, the effect produced on the money market was instantaneous, and from that period dates the various companies projected for the purpose of working

the Australian mines. Although the discovery of gold in California preceded so much in time that of Australia, the advantage to us was then little more than beginning to be felt,—the precious ore being shipped, in the first instance, to the United States, our only advantage being the increase of wealth to our best customers. It is somewhat singular that, notwithstanding the abundance of money in the autumn of 1851, but one attempt was made to form a public company for the purpose of turning to account the discoveries in California, and that one was for the time a palpable failure. For this general want of confidence there has been several causes: there was—1st, the remembrance of the large amount of capital squandered recklessly away in 1825 in foreign mining speculations; 2d, the difficulty of obtaining legalised grants from the American Government, and the still greater difficulty of driving out the squatters, and holding possession when the grants had been obtained; and 3d, the doubt existing as to the possibility of obtaining miners sufficiently honest either to resist the temptation of throwing up their engagement, or faithfully fulfilling their contracts on their arrival in California. It was not, as we have already noticed, till after the large shipments of gold from Mount Alexander had arrived here, that respectable and influential parties came forward, and gave the sanction of their names to the numerous undertakings that since have been projected.

The extent and permanence of the supplies, both from Australia and California, have long been placed beyond doubt—the surface workings alone appear inexhaustible; and so long as gold is worth procuring, the never-failing supply of quartz will amply repay those who will take the trouble to labour for it. But it is not these countries alone that we look to for our future supplies; the recent discoveries in Peru have attracted considerable attention to that quarter. In the province of Carabaya are districts where the precious metal is found in the alluvial deposits as richly scattered as either in Australia or California, though up to the present time only one company, established on the French system, has succeeded in obtaining a grant from the Peruvian Government.

The great problem has yet to be solved, "What return will the capitalists have for their 2,000,000, invested during the last year in foreign mining speculations?" Let us look to California. For so far, we must say, the prospect is not over and above encouraging; there has been "great cry but little wool;" it is, however, rather premature to give a decided opinion. The greater number of the companies have had scarcely time to commence operations; but the disputes with Colonel Fremont, the quarrels with squatters, and the usual way of asserting rights in California, *vi et armis*, are but little calculated to make a favourable impression in this country. One thing is certain—that as yet the shareholders have seen nothing but "specimens;" very promising they are, no doubt, in their way, but it will soon be time for them to expect something more substantial.

The Australian projects have, on the whole, a more promising appearance than those of California; some of them, notwithstanding the depressed state of the market, bear a high premium; and there seems at present to be more confidence placed in them. This may be accounted for, to a great extent, from the fact that Australia is a British colony; the grants made by the Government are indisputable; or, if made by private individuals, their right to make them can at once be satisfactorily ascertained, which is not the case in California; and although in Australia there are not wanting examples of individual violence, yet, so far as we are aware, no attempt has been made by any number of people collectively to take the law into their own hands, or either seize or retain by violence holdings to which they had no legal claim.

How far the causes which have operated in the last year to increase our trade, and improve the tone of our money market, will extend to the present year would be rather premature to anticipate; so far, however, as relates to the supply of gold, it may be confidently predicted that it will far exceed that of last year. The emigration continues unabated; and so long as there is unemployed labour in this country, and gold to be had for the digging in another, we may be certain the emigration will continue unabated. We had intended to offer some remarks in connection with this subject on an able pamphlet by Mons. CHEVALIER, translated by Mr. FORBES CAMPBELL, but want of space must oblige us to defer them till another occasion.

In last week's Journal we made some observations upon the dry legal effect of the constitution of the different gold mining schemes; a few words upon the practical effect may not be inappropriate. We offer no apology for our observations upon these companies, because every association, having reasonable prospects of success, has the means of establishing itself on a legitimate basis by becoming registered, or obtaining a charter or Act of Parliament. The only argument in favour of non-incorporation is the imaginary advantage of evading responsibility, and if we enquire how such indemnity against liability is to be acquired, the reply invariably is, "the scrip is to bear;" if anything wrong were to arise, we should put our scrip behind the fire. A pleasing method of escaping the danger—as it were, changing sovereigns into bank notes, and then afterwards burning them, for the fear of being known to have possessed so much wealth. But even this resource is not to be relied upon, for notwithstanding the fact that appearances are against either the managing committee or purchasers of shares in this class of companies contemplating the probability of a dividend, we must assume that some of these non-registered companies will declare a dividend, in which case the holders of shares must produce their scrip, and have their names entered in the books of the company; and the payment of the dividend would be entered in some book against the name of each holder, and such payment would constitute the recipient a partner, and render him liable for all the losses of the concern to all time, or until he could show that a dissolution of the partnership had taken place, a proceeding of some difficulty when either the partners are not known, or consist of an almost unlimited number of persons changing from day to day. The fear of liability under the incorporated gold mining companies exists practically in the imagination only. The deeds of constitution always provide that the funds of the company are to be alone liable for contracts, the powers of the directors are amenable to the provisions of the deed of constitution, and the law declares that persons dealing with the directors in excess of their powers cannot enforce a contract. The Joint-Stock Companies' Act provides, that after a certain period the liability of a former shareholder shall absolutely cease; and further, that the company must be insolvent before shareholders can be made individually liable; and moreover, that all shareholders, *inter se*, shall be equally liable, so that no debt can be fixed by a creditor on one individual alone, but must be distributed among the mass. The converse of this position applies in the fullest extent to non-incorporated companies, with this additional circumstance—that the prospect of a liability existing is far more remote in the incorporated than in the non-incorporated company. We have used the term "probability" of a liability; we ought rather to have said "possibility," for in none of these incorporated companies is it barely possible that a liability to any important extent should exist. A liability must be created either under a contract or a loan. In either case the person to give the credit would look to the position of the company; if the banker's books were all right, ready money must, by the constitution of these companies, be paid; but if that were all wrong, how is credit to be obtained? Whatever property they might possess other than money would be in California and Australia, but in any way sufficiently unavailable as a security to the creditor, who not being a speculator in gold mines, would decline the honour of giving credit. With regard to the agents of these companies incurring liabilities in the country where operations may be carried on, such agents could not obtain credit in California certainly, and probably not in Australia; but, supposing they could, the distinction between the two classes of companies would be, that the acts of the accredited agent of the non-incorporated would render every partner liable, while the acts of the agent of the incorporated company would bind neither company or shareholder.

So great have been the changes in the relative importance of several portions of the earth's surface since the conquest of California by the United States, and the consequent discovery of its auriferous deposits, that countries which but lately were foremost in their contributions to the circulating medium of the world have been thrown altogether into the shade, and are rapidly losing the ancient reputation for wealth which they enjoyed. Russia, which for the last 30 years has stood first among the gold-producing countries, does not now send forth one-half of the produce of California, nor one-fourth of what Australia is estimated to produce during the present year. Peru, which for so long was at the head of the list, and was only recently surpassed by Russia, is now, of course, only the fourth.

In this rapid change of position we are but too likely to lose sight of the permanent advantages possessed by the different regions we have

named—a remark we are led to make by the perusal of a manuscript in preparation for the press on the part of LA FRAUVILLE GOLD-WASHING COMPANY OF CARABAYA, in Peru; a work which contains much curious and interesting information on the condition of some of the interior portions of that magnificent country. It appears from an official report, addressed by Col. RUFINO MACEDO to the Peruvian Government, that the climate of the province of Carabaya, of which he is now the governor, and which possesses a superficies of 2000 square leagues, is so varied as to permit of the growth of every variety of produce, and is perfectly adapted to the European constitution. In addition to its numerous flocks and herds of cattle, sheep, and llamas, it raises cocoa and coffee of the finest quality, corn, maize, and every description of vegetables and fruit. Magnificent forests of limes, gum trees, the quinquina and copaiba bark trees, with the ordinary building woods, are everywhere abundant, in addition to many species of which the properties and virtues are but imperfectly known in Europe. The whole population consists of less than 25,000 inhabitants, composed of descendants of Spaniards and of christianised aborigines. These latter are in the habit of paying the head tax imposed upon them by the Peruvian Government with gold, collected in a very primitive manner—the practice of which there is no doubt dates from a very distant period. It appears that every year during the dry season they raise embankments of loose stones, projecting partially into the beds of the rivers, in order that the currents formed by the winter rains may deposit among them the nuggets of gold brought down by the mountain torrents. In summer, when the floods have subsided, they remove the embankments and wash and collect the deposits. It is found that each embankment, measuring ordinarily five or six yards long by as many wide, produces from 2 to 5 ozs. of gold; and that in this manner, two or three quintals of this precious metal are obtained every year. This fact affords very striking evidence of the hidden wealth of Carabaya, and is indeed only an indication of the results that would ensue upon an application of the most ordinary mechanical skill and energy to the development of its resources.

The Peruvian Government, whose attention was necessarily excited by the great discoveries in California, and under the persuasion that deposits of a similar nature existed in abundance within its own territory, encouraged the formation of a company for the proper and efficient development of the gold mines and washings of Carabaya. This company, at the head of which is the present PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC, and which comprises about 60 members of the most influential families in Peru, selected the localities best adapted to their objects, and applied for and obtained a grant of them from the Government.

The engineer whom they had consulted for this purpose having strongly recommended, as the only effectual means of obtaining the gold which was unquestionably contained in the banks and bed of the rivers, the diversion of the stream into a new channel, and laying bare the bed itself, this course was determined on, and the Huarihuari was the stream selected for their first operations. For this purpose, however, it was necessary, owing to the imperfect skill and want of machinery in the province, to call in the aid of European industry and science. Communications were accordingly opened with the Société d'Industrie Nationale, of France, and a company was at length formed in Paris, which, with the assistance now being afforded to them by London capitalists, promises to realise the objects of the Peruvian Government. In our desire for opening up the resources of this interesting portion of the great continent of South America, we heartily wish success to their efforts. Nor can we doubt that, with ordinarily good management, their returns must exceed any estimate we would venture to give beforehand.

It is astonishing that while so much capital has been invested in foreign and colonial adventures, that our home interests should have been so much neglected. There are fields for speculation in the sister island which would afford more remunerative prospects than any of the "El Dorado's" sought for either at the Antipodes or the western shores of Brother Jonathan. There is mineral wealth in these islands which has as yet been neglected. Ireland possesses numberless resources, none more than her great and enormous amount of mineral wealth. The General Mining Company for Ireland has paid half-yearly dividends of 7 per cent. The price of the share on which 1/12s. 6d. has been paid is by the last share lists 3/4, showing a premium of 82 per cent. The Mining Company of Ireland, with a paid-up capital of 140,000, had, six years ago, returned to the proprietors 150,000. The price of the share upon which 7/4 has been paid is now 14/10s., showing a premium of 101½ per cent. The Wicklow Copper Mining Company has recently declared a dividend of 25 per cent. on its half-yearly operations, being an advance of 7 per cent. on the previous one. The capital was 25,000, in 5000 shares of 5/ each. The report states, that the proprietors have received in money 84,500. By the last share lists the shares stand at a premium of more than 43, or 760 per cent.

A company has lately been established for the prosecution of mines in the county of Waterford, under the title of the Knockatrellane Copper Mines, with a capital of 20,000. Knowing as we do the district, and the rate at which labour can be obtained there, it appears to us that a sound investment is offered to the public.

In this part of the country there are no religious differences; the vicinity of the Knockmahon Mines has given the people a mining tendency, and there is no doubt that labour there finds its level. The lodes on the Knockatrellane property are synonymous with those in possession of the Mining Company of Ireland, and there is no doubt, if economically and effectually worked, they will produce more brilliant results.

The Knockatrellane Mining Company have now the opportunity, owing to the favourable state of the market, of coming forward under flattering auspices; it remains for us to see how they will avail themselves of it.

The rapid and enormous increase in the price of copper and other metals during the past few months, as shown in our Journal from time to time, and more recently in a condensed form, calls for something beyond a passing remark. Gratifying as such advance must be to the producer of the raw metal, we must not forget that at Birmingham, where copper is so extensively used, entering as it does into numerous compositions, the effect of this sudden transition in the market must necessarily operate to an alarming extent, as is indeed manifested by the statements continually put forth. Contracts of any magnitude now on hand, and which may have been entered into at a date antecedent to that of the late rise in prices, can only be completed at ruinous sacrifices. The less extensive of the brassfounders and manufacturers look on the subject with much apprehension; while the most eminent cannot escape the heavy inconvenience attendant on the unavoidable impediments presented to their trade.

Without wishing to be invidious, we may take the case of Mr. MURTH, M.P., as an example. At that gentleman's sheathing works, at Smethwick, the quantity of copper consumed per week is about 50 tons. Now, if we suppose, during the last two months, the rise in copper to have been 20/ to 25/ per ton, which is indeed somewhat under the true figure, we can at once imagine at what a serious loss any previous calculations must result. All alike must feel the consequences. Firms of the highest respectability are issuing circulars to their customers, detailing particulars consequent on the unsettled state of the market, announcing the extreme scarcity of the metal, and acknowledging themselves compelled to cancel all previous quotations, while in some instances contracts are refused to be entered into at present rates; indeed, these can only be made from day to day; and all orders now taken are subject to the specific understanding that any further advance in the market must bring its corresponding effect on the orders themselves. In some cases, quotations and discounts are entirely withdrawn, and even in solitary instances orders heretofore given, and in course of execution, are held in abeyance. These latter, however, are, we are happy to say, but exceptions, or indeed the matter would present to us subject for most studious contemplation. As it is, some idea of the difficulty under which the Birmingham manufacturers are labouring can be imagined—a difficulty, indeed, that under a protracted endurance must be productive of extreme depression in trade, and would necessarily in its results draw a melancholy contrast with the hitherto flourishing aspect of affairs.

But whilst we sympathise with the apprehension felt at Birmingham, we cannot lose sight of the opposite effects on the Cornish produce: there, indeed, the change is happily beneficial. Copper until lately has been, for a series of years, sold at such rates as entirely to preclude the possibility of a fair remuneration for his toil meeting the miner's pocket; and we, therefore, hail with satisfaction on his account, the opportunity that must afford him his just due. "It is a long lane which has no turning;" and we trust the miner will now be in a position to procure those necessary comforts which of late years have in a great measure been denied him.

There is, perhaps, another subject likely to be the result of these changes, which also demands attention. The increased price of metals, enormous though it may be, will scarcely be found equivalent to the rapid additions

to the list of mines themselves. Companies are springing up on every side, and thrust the involuntary question upon us, as to what extent this increase will be carried. It must be borne in mind, that while these advances may afford adequate reason for the renewal of operations at certain localities, this cannot be true with respect to "one and all." We rejoice to find that some mines, which have been carried on for years with enterprising spirit, in the face of no very encouraging prospects, are now yielding the just reward of the perseverance which has directed the continued outlay of capital, but we must view, with extreme regret, any rash speculations which may tend, from too sanguine expectations in the first instance, to produce results of an opposite nature to the adventurer and the miner. Perhaps now more than at any other time it behoves us to warn the public of the care and precaution necessary to be used in entering into fresh mining speculations, and to bring to their recollection that too hasty a pursuit has often marred what might otherwise have produced a beneficial result.

We mentioned in our last impression that the committee of the Stock Exchange had expunged the GOLDEN MOUNTAIN OF MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY from their Official List; and Monday last this resolution was confirmed. The capital of the company was originally fixed at 50,000 shares, of 11. each. Of this capital 25,604 shares were actually paid up; 5000 free shares, were handed over to Mr. ANDREW SMITH, in part payment for his interest in the agreement with Mr. HOFFMAN, by which the company were to be put in possession of a certain grant in California; 10,000 more shares were held in trust, to be delivered to Mr. ANDREW SMITH on the due performance of his agreement; 2296 shares were held on security, and 7100 shares were reserved. Taking into consideration that, in addition to the 15,000 shares reserved to Mr. ANDREW SMITH, the sum of 25,604, was paid, it must be obvious to any one that the requirements of the Stock Exchange were complied with. From the statement put forward by the secretary, it would appear that, when the settling day was obtained, he informed them that the scrip had been paid upon, with the exception of such shares as were reserved for special purposes. With this they appeared satisfied, and the Golden Mountain was marked in the Official List. We do not wish to enter into any lengthened detail of the question between the company and the committee of the Stock Exchange. Had there been anything radically wrong in the constitution of the association, it should never have been admitted in the House; and it does seem a monstrous act of injustice that, after having been in the market for upwards of 12 months, it should be arbitrarily expelled by an irresponsible body. The step thus taken savours much of tyranny, and cannot enhance the conduct of the Stock Exchange in the estimation of the public. As far as regards the capital, the company are in exactly the same position as they were a year ago. The directors have shown themselves worthy of the confidence of the shareholders by the economical manner in which they have managed the funds of the company; and had Colonel Farnsworth been able to place Mr. ANDREW SMITH in possession of the location promised by his agent (Mr. HOFFMAN), they would by this time have been in active operation. If, after a year since, why are they wrong now? The solution of this question is so difficult that we must leave it to the committee of the Stock Exchange, who have propounded it, to answer. The company have made a plain statement, and satisfactorily and clearly through their secretary answered the questions which have been put to them in this inquisitorial investigation; but the committee, in their absolute wisdom, would not retract their steps. Better to continue a wrong than acknowledge they had erred. Like laws of the Medes and Persians, henceforward whatever decree they may issue, just or unjust, is to be considered "irrevocable." The question, however, cannot rest here—even they must not be allowed individually to single out any one particular company as a mark for their resentment or caprice. It is due to the public and their own character that an investigation should be gone into with every one of the gold mining companies, in order that it may be seen if they have so fully complied with their regulations as the Golden Mountain; and rumour has pointed out two or three speculations not marked on the Official List, which have got there by very questionable means. We can only trust that the committee, not to allow any company to be on their list unless registered, and we have always thought it an anomaly that some such decision should not have been adopted previously; it would have given greater security to the public, and prevented the strange spectacle of numberless associations for the same object under different constitutions. If consistently they carry out their resolves, however stringent they may be, so long as they are for the protection of the public, they will deserve well of the community; but having acted retrospectively in the case of the Golden Mountain, and having excluded that from the market, it becomes them now to investigate the constitution of all those associations marked in the Official List, and formed for working gold mines in the years 1851 and 1852.

THE IRON TRADE.

PRESENT PRODUCTION OF IRON IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Districts.	In blast.	Out of blast.	Total.	Estimated make per annum.
Scotland	113	31	144	775,000
South Wales	133	27	160	685,000
Doitto	23	—	23	31,000
North Staffordshire	127	32	159	725,000
North Wales	17	4	21	90,000
Shropshire	6	7	13	30,000
Durham	27	13	40	120,000
Northumberland	18	8	26	110,000
Yorkshire and Derbyshire	7	6	13	35,000
Doitto	33	7	40	150,000
Totals	497	158	655	2,701,000

A paper on the "Pneumatics of Mines," by our able correspondent, Mr. Joshua Richardson, C.E., of Neath, was read at the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday; and their next meeting is to be devoted to discussing the opinions advanced. We have deferred our report, that the paper and discussion may appear together.

Mr. Reuben Plant, of the Royal Hibernian Mining Company, has been on a tour of inspection through the counties of Clare, Wicklow, Wexford, and Dublin, and has gathered much valuable information as to the mineral wealth of Ireland. The Royal Hibernian Company are about erecting the necessary steam machinery for efficiently developing their property.

Mr. George Hudson has taken possession of the Merlin Park estate, in Galway, which he lately purchased in the Irish Encumbered Estates Court. Mr. Hudson is largely engaged in mining speculations in different parts of Ireland, and is at present working the Glenagla lead mines in the neighbourhood of Oughterard. The Merlin Park marble quarries are supposed not to be surpassed in Ireland, as regards the supply and quality of the material, and Mr. Hudson is about to work them on such an extensive scale as will afford permanent employment to a large number of labourers and mechanics.

The coal lately discovered at Carrickfergus is found to be similar in quality to the Wall's-End. The miners are working night and day to complete the shaft, in order that the valuable mineral may be made serviceable.

COAL IN FRANCE.—A valuable coal-field has been discovered in the Forest near Douai. Four new veins of the very finest quality of coals have just been commenced, and from one of them alone, with a comparatively limited application of labour, the produce has been 1100 hectolitres a day.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in February is £56,146, against £65,981, in the same month last year.

CRAFTSMAN COPPER MINES, NORTH WALES.—These mines, so celebrated about two years ago for their immense bunches of solid copper ore, are immediately to be worked by a company, under favourable auspices. At that time, through some casualty which we are not disposed to enter into, the works were stopped, the lease was mortgaged, and the principals in the concern abandoned the mines—or rather, they were taken possession of by the holder of the lease under mortgage. This gentleman held the mines for some months, and finally sold his right, lease, and plant to the present proprietor, who also purchased such shares as the former partners in the concern held. He then commenced working to prove the lodes more satisfactorily; and after receiving reports from mining engineers, well acquainted, after years of experience, with the Welsh mineral districts, of a very favourable nature, substantiating the high character of the mines formerly held, he and his friends, holding shares at present, are advised to extend their operations to a scale commensurate with the favourable position for working extensively, which the length and richness of the lodes, their bearing and dip, and the depth of the veins, and the depth of nearly 80 fathoms under recent rich deposits, the power of water available for mining purposes, &c., so fortunately offers. We are authorised to say that steps are now being taken to commence operations by a company of gentlemen of high honour and practical experience, under the chief direction of Mr. St. Pierre Foley, M.E., &c., of 19, Gibson-square, Islington; and that the prospectus, &c., are now preparing for publication. Parties who still hold shares in the former company will, we believe, be considered shareholders still, to the extent of the shares they hold, by paying a due proportion for each share, in the ratio of the purchase of the mortgage and other expenses on the mines, incurred by the new proprietors since possession of the same was taken. Further particulars are promised next week.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—A gentleman of very considerable mining experience, who has just visited the Yeoland Mine, assures us that the report which we inserted in the Journal of the 23d inst. is strictly correct, and that it is one of more than ordinary promise. In addition, he states that flint crops out largely on many parts of the set, which was vanned at his request, and proved rich for lead, so much so, indeed, that it was determined to coasten at once to find the lode. The only thing required, our correspondent states, is shelter for the women and children from the inclemency of the weather. It is in an exposed position; and all working at surface suffer much during wet and windy weather. He was assured, however, that the necessary buildings had been ordered, and would be erected forthwith; but that, hitherto, the whole of the set had been worked underground. The fact of want of shelter is mentioned as a hint to many other undertakings, where proprietors neglect these things as if of minor importance, forgetting that in reality they are points of consequence; for it is quite impossible to suppose the full and proper energies of the labourer can be given to his work when his hands are benumbed with cold and his clothes soaked through with rain; and how much more forcibly does this fact apply to women and girls, who do very laborious and important work in mines?

TREBISHTON GREEN AND MOUNT MINE.—This set is situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in the county of Cornwall; the minerals are silver-lead, tin, and copper. It is surrounded by, and in the immediate vicinity of East Wheal Rose, Wheal Golden Consols, Budnick, and Cubert Mines. Operations have commenced about 10 months, and are being carried on by a respectable company. On one of the silver-lead lodes, 8 fms. from surface, very rich stones have just been broken. From the large number of lodes in the set, and the congenial stratum for minerals, rich lodes may be expected. Several lodes have been opened on, which are highly mineralised throughout, and their appearance at shallow depths leaves no doubt to the most experienced and practical miners who have inspected it, but that they will prove very productive in depth.

MINING IN IRELAND—THE BEREHAVEN MINES.

A somewhat lengthened statement, respecting these mines, has recently appeared in the Cork Constitution, and has led to a correspondence, from which we are enabled to condense the following information. The mines are five in number, situated about seven miles west of Castletown, and are the property of Lord Bantry. Started by a company of adventurers about 40 years since, and for some time manifesting an encouraging prospect of success, the original promoters withdrew at intervals from the undertaking, leaving at length the principal, if not the whole, interest in the hands of Mr. Puxley, that gentleman still continuing to work the mines; and their produce, when ready for shipment, is transferred in his own vessels to Swansea. The mine, which had been the scene of operations for a series of years, has been lately abandoned, and another, termed the Berekillogh, opened to a depth of 150 fms., which is yielding, it would appear, about 300 tons per month. The average value per ton of the ore obtained is stated by Mr. Puxley at 9s., which would give from 32,000l. to 33,000l., as the annual produce of the mine; though a statement from another quarter (in which the word profits has evidently inadvertently supplied the place of returns) has given a somewhat higher quotation. Owing to the great depth (160 fms.) from which the ore has to be raised, the expenditure is considerable, and the profits, Mr. Puxley states, are therefore not quite as good as reports affirm. Although we have no right of disposition to question the facts stated by this gentleman, we must own that 1200l. seems to us to be a very small profit from a mine returning nearly 40,000l. per annum, and we doubt not our Cornish friends will be similarly struck with the relative disproportion.

The works occupy an area of upwards of one square mile, and the mines afford employment to nearly 1000 persons, to whom payments are made to the extent of 1300l. monthly. Some comment has been made upon the periodical nature of these payments, and suggestions of the benefit that would accrue to the labourer were weekly settlements resorted to, but the general impracticability of such a step, founded upon the experience of mining districts, must offer a negative to the proposal. Stress has also been laid upon the charges made at the mines for articles supplied to the miners as in the least degree excessive, but it must be borne in mind that these prices are taken into due consideration when the contract between the employer and employed is made, and no shadow of injustice can in this respect fall on the latter. Indeed, in our opinion, a wise precaution dictated the measure, for where the temptations to indulge in the use of spirituous liquors are so great, and where by the reports led to believe exist in the localities in question, the opportunity for bartering these articles denied the miner, on account of the heavy loss to him that would necessarily attend such a habit. Were these charges to justly represent the value of the goods supplied, a trifling loss would enable him to forestall his wage, and a momentary gratification entice him to the eventual but certain destruction of prudence and economy.

But whilst we uphold all measures tending to engender in the mind of the miner foresight, precaution, and a sense of dependence on his own powers, we are also equally zealous in furtherance of whatsoever will afford him personal comfort and his wholesome avocation renders necessary. It is, therefore, with extreme pain that we find the reporter of the journal alluded to, describing the dwellings of the miner and others employed on the works as one mass of filth and degrading structure, and the people themselves as the type of wretchedness. Far from coinciding with his opinion, that there was scarcely ever an instance known of anything like an intelligent, well-conducted, and well-circumstanced population growing up where mines were in operation, we hold such a description of a miner's home to form a very pointed exception to the general rule. If the representation be correct in this instance, and it remains at present uncontradicted, there can be no doubt that it is the effect of some palpable mismanagement. We trust the truck system, as depicted in the report, is not allowed thus to extend its demoralising influence; for certain we are, that if the exercise of a man's mental powers be denied him, nothing above squalid misery, and the consequent inanimate tendency of all feeling, will be his attendants. The measure, which is doubtless intended to prevent the sway of temptation, should not have its good results counteracted by any sordid or unworthy motive.

GOLD MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

We have asked more than once the reason that, while so much gold has been discovered in California, the general companies established in this country for the mining, and extracting the auriferous deposits of bygone ages have made "no sign." We naturally enough, and quite in accordance with truth, stated that at the period of the first excitement the gold fever so far blinded the sober reasonings of the projectors, that they rushed into action with such eagerness and impetuosity, and have only lately settled down to work in a business-like manner. When we stated that "no sign" had been made, we meant that no dividend had been declared. Amidst all this excitement, doubtless new companies will be started, and it will be necessary to the general public to enquire into the genuineness of the capital and the name on the enterprise. The "auriferous fumes" of the ancients falls into insignificance, when we read the statements, so well authenticated, from the extensive gold-bearing regions of California and Australia; and the long vista which opens to our view is so startling and exciting, that we did not wonder, in the onset, to find men running with a reckless spirit to possess the golden goal, which they worshipped with too much zeal, and many felt the smart from rash expenditure and hasty speculation. This is an epoch unparalleled in the world's history; and we are unable to divine what will be the ultimate result upon the social and commercial condition of the people, if the gold continues to be poured in upon us in such quantities. The accounts, altogether, are truly startling, and appear more like golden dreams than solid and substantial reality. The opinions volunteered by every class, and in every clime, cannot be otherwise than conjectural; the man of commerce is puzzled in his theories upon the probable effects on the currency; the avaricious man has well nigh lost his reason in his unholy desire to possess more and more of this dazzling metal, in which he centres all his hopes, worships it as his earthly deity, and makes it his household god; in fact, all people are anxious on the subject, and the tide of emigration will still continue.

We are inclined to think that the French Government have acted very judiciously, in many instances, in investigating the gold mining companies; for we find that in the year 1850 Acts of Enrolment were granted to four only, although the applications were seventeen times that number. We do not remember the names of all the four companies thus favoured, but Le Mineur and L'Aurifer were two of them, and they subsequently amalgamated under the title of "Le Mineur." We are glad to find that they are steadily progressing; and from the last reports, dated at the mines on the 9th November, they are in active operation, with a steam-engine and mining plant, which the managers in California have purchased from a rival company there. A powerful engine has also been forwarded, and has arrived at San Francisco, which is intended to be erected on the mines without delay, and which will be equal to the stamping and reduction of 60 tons of the auriferous quartz rock per day. The capital already paid up has been expended in the acquisition of the properties, the purchase and transport of machinery and stores, and in the necessary preliminary operations. Ores to the value of 16,000l. have already been extracted, and only await the completion and erection of the machinery to be rendered available. These estates have been derived from Mexican landed proprietors, and registered in the county of their districts, consequently their title is indisputable. Besides the gold mine called Augusta, the company possess a freehold estate of 1280 acres of arable, pasture, and woodland; and, as will be seen by advertisement, the London board of supervision have 16,000 shares only now at their disposal, out of the new issue of 50,000 shares, which they offer to the public, 34,000 having been subscribed for in Paris, and otherwise disposed of. We have reason to believe that this company is now being governed upon the best principles; and, from the experience and known business habits of some of the members of the English board of supervision, we may, at least, expect everything to be done possible for the interest of the shareholders.

NEW ALLOY OF SILVER.—In operating upon an argentiferous mineral from South America, M. Germain Barraud obtained an alloy, which, from the mode of treatment and the nature of the ore, consisted of a very fine silver. It was found, however, so hard that it seemed to contain only 0.75 of silver, whilst an assay gave 0.994. Thus only 0.006 of other metals sufficed to give this extraordinary power of resistance, without destroying its malleability. It contains 0.0035 of iron, 0.002 of cobalt, and 0.0005 of nickel. The author has reproduced this alloy, varying the proportions, in order to increase or diminish the degree of hardness. One of the best modifications consisted of equal parts of the three metals. Several knife blades and a rasp of great hardness have been made from the original alloy.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—A specimen was laid before the last meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of a substance called "gold sandstone," from Kattiwari, and as we have seen more than one of these of late, we presume they are plentiful at the presidency. The sandstone in reality contains not one atom of gold, nor of any other substance of value; it consists of a mass of microscopic shells called *Melolites*, from their resemblance in form and size to millet seed, the same as constitute the masses of limestone in Kutch and Kattiwari, only in this case martial pyrites or sulphuret of iron takes the place usually occupied by calcareous matter. Though valueless for economic purposes, as cabinet specimens they are very beautiful; when looked at through a magnifier of moderate power, not only are the forms of the shells most manifest, but their iridescence shines in all its primary beauties.—*Bombay Times*.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON BOATS.—In an article on Francis's metallic life-boat, the *New York Journal of Commerce* says, "The Francis's Metallic Life-boat Company have purchased the entire right of Mr. Francis for this country, and, though building boats at the rate of 3000 per annum, is incompetent to fully supply the demand. The late steam-boat hull had a tendency to greatly increase their manufacture for the supply of Western lakes and rivers, and their general introduction must be instrumental in saving many lives. The Government is ordering them for all the surf-stations and lighthouses on our coast, and dies are now making for the manufacture of whaleboats, which are of late much asked for. Some of the lines of English steamers have been furnished with Francis's boats, and orders have been received from Portugal, Peru, Denmark, and Sicily, the latter country having adopted them for the service of the navy. They are more buoyant than wooden boats, are fire and worm proof, and will not corrode or rot. In the original manufacture of iron boats, the great difficulty to overcome was to have the plates sufficiently thin, and still retain the required degree of strength. This was obviated by plating or corrugating the sheets of metal of which the sides of the boats are made. The machinery for making the corrugations consist of an hydraulic press and a set of enormous dies, shaped like the boat to be made, and grooved to fit each other. The plate of iron being placed within them, is pressed into the requisite form. In the new works just alluded to the press with the dies weigh over 40 tons. The hydraulic pumps are worked by a steam-engine in an adjoining building. The pressure exerted by this press is more than one thousand tons."

THE DEVON TIN MINES.—A company has just been formed, to be carried out strictly on the Cost-book System, with a capital of 10,000l., in shares of 11. each, with the object of developing the stupendous wealth of a highly-promising set, in the extensive mineral district of Dartmoor, held under the Duchy of Cornwall on lease for 21 years, at 15th pence, and a small rent, and with efficient water-power for all operations—thus superseding the expense of steam-engines. The necessary machinery for carrying on all the operations of a tin mine, drawing, pumping, stamping, dressing, &c., are erected, and in complete order for immediate work. To render the enterprise of first-rate character, and establish it at the commencement on a firm basis, insure efficient management, and as far as can be foreseen, success, a sum not less than 5000l. is to be at once called up and invested. A number of gentlemen of character and standing in society, already shareholders, have expressed their willingness to act as members of general and local committees. More than 2000 shares are already subscribed for—the amount for which is in the bankers' hands; and the public are now invited to take the remaining number (nearly 3000), when operations will be commenced. From the well-known riches of the district, there is every reasonable hope for the most successful results, as, by the plan adopted, there will be no fear of a cessation of operations from want of ample capital. For further particulars see our advertising columns.

LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

J. H. Tuck, Pall-mall.—Stuffing-boxes, and in packing to be used in stuffing-boxes, bearings, pistons, and valves.
A. Liddell, Canterbury.—Stuffing-boxes, and in packing to be employed with stuffing-boxes and pistons.
H. Barnes, Wigan.—Cocks or plugs for water or other fluids.
P. Lamb, Vauxhall.—Apparatus for cleansing coal.
J. Rock, the younger, Hastings.—Railway-carriages.
C. Bloomer, West Bromwich.—Manufacture of anchors.
W. Taylor, 16, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.—Propelling ships and other floating
W. Maughan, Ilford-terrace, Surrey.—Rendering wood fire-proof.
F. L. Preston, Birmingham.—Machine for making links for chains.
J. Glasson, Soho Foundry, near Birmingham.—Bollers.
H. Clayton, Atlas-works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square.—Manufacture of bricks.
J. Ramsbottom, Longlight, near Manchester.—Steam-engines.
J. Smith, 2, Little Canterbury-place, Lambeth-walk.—Paving roads and other sur-
H. Jenkins, 11, Spencer-street, Birmingham.—Manufacture of bracelets, brooches, and other articles of jewelry.
J. Lawrence, Westminster.—Manufacture of projectiles.
C. Greenway, Cheltenham.—Anchors.
T. Morris, Birmingham, and W. Johnson, Warwick-heat, near Birmingham.—Depositing alloys of metals.
J. T. Way, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, and J. M. Paine, Farnham-Manufac-
D. Napier, Millwall.—Steam-engines.
W. H. F. Talbot, Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire.—Obtaining motive-power.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

J. C. Onions, Bradford-street, Birmingham, Onions's improved extra-blast, telegraph wire-welding forge.—P. H. De La Motte, Chestnut-place, Westbourne-grove, Stokes portable camera.—W. Luggett, Derrythorpe, Lincolnshire, ploughshare.—W. Essie, Gloucester, an improved pole and bolster for railway and other trucks.—Witton, Daw, and Co., 57, Threadneedle-street, a sight for rifles, pistols, &c.

REDUCTION OF AURIFEROUS MINERALS.—On Thursday, another experiment was made by Capt. Shrapnel of his new method of crushing quartz, on the premises of Messrs. Glover Brothers, the engineers, Drury-lane. Sir James Anderson, Mr. Green, M.P., Capt. Moyle, Capt. A. Rambold, Mr. Romaine, C.E., and several other scientific gentlemen were present. The old process of stamping metalliferous ores appears to be completely superseded by Capt. Shrapnel's. A chamber, about 10 ft. square, made of wrought-iron was fitted up, which fully developed the principle of the invention. Capt. Shrapnel's idea is that sudden concussion would do more in reducing hard rocks to powder than the old Cornish stamps, or any of the new-fangled apparatus, of which we hear many absurd tales. Upon this occasion the gun was loaded with 2 ozs. of powder, and then filled to the nozzle with quartz to be reduced; the back of the chamber is formed of an iron plate, 1/4 in. thick, strengthened by iron stanchions, but in actual practice a bed of clay and sand would be prepared. The nozzle of the gun is run into a small aperture in the front of the chamber, and discharged; the effect is almost startling. Large masses of the rock placed in the gun were completely lost sight of, and one of the attendants swept up, for our inspection, a quantity of perfectly pulverised rock, in much smaller particles than the common stamps would accomplish in hours. This extraordinary discovery will render unnecessary what has hitherto been a great drawback to the success of gold companies—viz., an enormous outlay of capital for expensive machinery, and officers and men to work the same, as also great delay in putting it into operation; whilst a saving of 50 per cent. is expected, as every particle of gold, or other metal, will be extracted. The apparatus will not cost above 400l., having the advantage of being small, compact, and easily transferable to its destination. It is calculated that with five or six men from 30 to 40 tons of quartz may be reduced per day. Several other experiments followed with tinstuff, copper ore, and ironstone, all with satisfactory results: The apparatus will form a most valuable safe for treasure when not in use for reducing. The invention is well worthy the attention of all parties connected with gold, tin, and copper mining; emery, glass, and granite operations.

RICHARDS AND GROSE'S ORE-PULVERISER.—This machine is invented with a view to prevent the great waste of labour at present employed, as well as to avoid the friction of the machinery. The improvements consist chiefly in arranging two grinding rollers with respect to each other, that the space left between them for the reception of the matters to be reduced and pulverised shall gradually diminish, until the surfaces approach each other, according to the degree of fineness required. The size of the substances will be found to be uniform, or nearly so, after passing between the machine. To prevent friction, and keep the fixed and revolving surfaces cool, water is applied.

VON SPARRE'S ORE-SEPARATING MACHINERY.—This invention is for separating substances of different specific gravities, and based upon the well-known principle, that when substances of equal volume or size, but of different specific gravities, fall into a resisting fluid, such as water, they sink with different velocities, the velocity of the heavier ones being greater than that of the lighter, and this in proportion to their difference of specific gravity. The substances, whether ores, gold, sand, or coal, are to be previously assayed, according to their sink in any of the methods ordinarily in use. By the operation of the machine a continuous process is kept up of supplying the materials to be separated from each other, and of separating and getting them from the water-vessel into the receiver. The horizontal ledges, or partitions, occupying from one-half to two-thirds of the annular space in the water-vessel, a rotary motion must necessarily be communicated to the water in that vessel through which they pass in their revolution. This motion will not in any case be sufficient to affect the efficient working of the apparatus, but, on the contrary, it will admit of the speed of the main shaft being increased, and thus enable a greater amount of work to be performed in a given time.

One of the American papers records the discovery of a new motive-power, by which boilers will be rendered unnecessary, a cheap and portable apparatus supplying their place. The invention also includes an engine half the weight, and constructed at half the cost, of ordinary engines, and a propeller which works through the bottom of the vessel.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Among the numerous sealed packets sent to the Paris Academy of Science by scientific men, who have, says the *Press*, no other motive to themselves than the expense that the Government would incur in the purchase of the electric light, is that of the director of the Conservatoire Industriel of Brussels, which contains a means of making the electric light last as long as the current which feeds it, without the intervention of any mechanism or the aid of any person. If this statement be correct, the electric light is destined to become general, and to supersede almost entirely the use of gas. Two great obstacles have hitherto prevented the electric light from being useful for practical purposes—the cost of production, and the impossibility of making the light steady, from the wasting of the points of the charcoal. By the combination of the electric current with the action of the electric current, the current, and the substitution of cast-iron for other metal, the expense has been considerably reduced, but all attempts to regulate the light and make it continuous, by the aid of mechanism, have been more or less failures. It remains to be seen whether the communication announced by the *Presse* really accomplishes the important object aimed at.

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, from the 6th of April, 1853, as may be hereafter agreed upon, the MILL FOR SMELTING LEAD ORE, known by the name of the "GAUNLESS LEAD MILL," with FIRE-BRICK KILNS, and other appurtenances, situated near the rivulet called the Gaunless, in the township of Langleydale and parish of Staindrop, county of Durham. The MILL contains three smelting furnaces; two refining ditto; two slag hearths, with blast; one reducing furnace; one bone and two assay furnaces; a smith's shop; sleeping rooms for smelters; cottage for superintendent; stable, &c.; seven large and seven small separating pots, with furnace moulds, and moulds for market lead. TWO BRICK KILNS, with pick sheds and drying floor. The clay is of first-rate quality for making fire and common bricks. The above premises are under two miles distant from the Haggerleazes Railway near Cockfield Fell, and a quarter of a mile from Copley Colliery, eight miles from Middleton-in-Teesdale, over good roads, two miles of which are private property, and attached to the mill.—Sealed proposals to be forwarded to T. F. Scarth, Esq., Raby Castle, near Staindrop, until Saturday, the 26th of February, when the letting will take place at Twelve o'clock at noon of that day.—Raby Castle, Jan. 25, 1853.

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the WORKING OF COPPER WITHIN THE MANOR OF GREAT ASBY, in the county of WESTMORELAND, situate about four miles from the Teybay Station of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, which is of considerable extent, and maiden ground. Specimens of the copper ore may be seen at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London; as also at Appleby, in Westmoreland, on application to Mr. William Thwaites, Appleby, who will point out the boundaries of the said manor to those who wish to inspect the same.

MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 12½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previous to use, and which softens the parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Mills, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Dowson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss, and Co., Redcross-street.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK; and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY AND HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD; beg to announce to the Cornish Mining Companies, that they are manufacturing HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of all sizes, fit for PUMPING, CRUSHING, and OTHER PURPOSES. There are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine—1. The bob is dispensed with, and heavy sweep rod.—2. The cost of erection is much less, both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climes, where wood is plentiful, and can be removed at much less cost.

Also, MANUFACTURERS OF CHILIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall. DRESSING AND MINING TOOLS of every description kept on SALE. Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

CAST-STEEL BORERS, suitable for BORING EVERY KIND OF ROCK.—Apply to J. T. Regillias, 80, Lemon-street, Truro.

N.B. Correspondents from a distance should be particular in describing the nature of the rock for which the borers are intended. When the mines are situated within 30 miles of Truro, the advertiser instructs the smiths in person.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.—Parent Establishment, 21, Lombard-street.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN SADLER, Esq.,—Chairman.
JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, Esq.,—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
JOHN L. ANDERSON, Esq.,
WILLIAM CORY, Esq.,
JAMES ANDREW DURHAM, Esq.,
SWYNFEN JERVIS, Esq.,
WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq.,
ROBERT KEATING, Esq., M.P.
JOHN HENRY LANCE, Esq.,
JAMES RHODES, Esq.,
RICHARD SPRINGETT, Esq.,
JOHN WHEELTON, Esq.,
GENERAL MANAGER—HENRY LUARD, Esq.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of proprietors, held on Thursday, the 2d February, 1853, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1852, was read by the secretary:—

JOHN SADLER, Esq., in the chair.

REPORT.

Your directors have more than ordinary pleasure in submitting to the proprietors a general statement of the affairs of the company, and the result of the half-year's accounts ending the 31st December 1852.

In June last your directors decided that the large and steady advance in the business of the company made it desirable to increase the capital from £300,000 to £400,000. In carrying out this measure, they offered to the proprietors the option of the new capital at a premium of £3 10s. per share, and they have the satisfaction to state that the whole amount was at once taken up. The sum of £17,500, arising from the premium, has enabled your directors to extinguish the dead weight of £17,000, arising from the preliminary expenses which had accrued from the year 1836, in establishing the various branches of the company.

During the past year your directors have opened branches at Colchester, High Wycombe, Richmond, and Uxbridge, which they have every reason to believe will tend materially to promote the interests of the company.

The marked improvement in the progress of the bank has enabled your directors to give expression to their entire approval of the uniform zeal and integrity of the numerous officers employed in London, and at the country branches, by presenting to each officer a gratuity of 10 per cent. on the amount of his salary.

The net profits of the half-year, ending the 31st December, 1852, after reserving an ample sum for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £14,299 7s. 2d., as set forth in the balance-sheet, signed by your auditors.

Your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 2 per cent. (equal to 8 per cent. on the year), both free from income tax, should now be declared. This, if approved by the proprietors, will leave £4674 19s. 4d. to be carried to the Guaranteed Fund, which will then be increased to £44,325 7s.

Your directors have great gratification in stating that their respected chairman, John Sadler, Esq., has laid the foundation of a Provident Fund for the benefit of officers who, from misfortune, sickness, or superannuation, may become incapable of providing for themselves and their families.

Your directors have thought that the most acceptable return they could offer to Mr. Sadler would be some general measure, by which this Provident Fund might be systematically enlarged, for the benefit of the officers. They have given to this object their most mature consideration, and have established a graduated scale of guarantee among the officers, which combines the advantage of mutual watchfulness and control over their fidelity and good conduct, with a regular contribution by each officer to the increase of the Provident Fund. Your directors anticipate that the result of this plan will, in the course of a few years, give an extended and efficient aid to the benevolent views of the chairman.

The directors retiring by rotation are—John Wheelton, John Griffith Frith, and Richard Springett, Esqs., who have respectively given notice of their intention to become candidates for re-election.

Balance Sheet of the London and County Banking Company, 31st December, 1852.

To Capital	£360,000 0 0
Reserved Fund	39,550 7 8
Customers' balances, &c.	3,281,903 14 4
Profit and loss balance brought forward from last account	7,245 14 7
Net profit for the half-year, after payment of gratuity to officers, and £13,412 19s. 2d. for interest to customers	14,299 7 2=£3,703,470 3 9
By Cash in hand and at call	£384,510 2 9
Government and other securities, discounted bills, &c.	4,038,356 14 8
Bank premises, freehold and leasehold	30,303 6 4=£3,703,470 3 9
Profit and Loss Account.	
To Half-year's dividend at 6 per cent. per annum	£10,122 13 7
Bonus of 2 per cent.	6,748 9 10
Balance carried to Guarantee Fund	4,674 19 4=£21,546 1 9
By Balance from last account	£7,245 14 7
Net profit for the half-year	14,299 7 2=£21,546 1 9

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and compared the items it comprises with the several books and vouchers relating thereto, and have found the same to be correct.

Signed, HENRY OVERTON, JOHN WRIGHT, R. ESCOMME, Auditors.

London and County Bank, Jan. 26, 1853.

The foregoing report having been read by the secretary, the following resolutions were severally proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.
2. That a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be declared upon the capital stock of the company for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1852, together with a bonus of £2 per cent., both clear of the income tax, payable on and after Monday, the 14th day of February instant.
3. That the balance of £4674 19s. 4d. remaining to the credit of the profit and loss account be carried to the guarantee fund.
4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman and board of directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company during the past year.
5. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the auditors of the company—viz., Robert Escombe, Henry Overton, and John Wright, Esqs., and that they be re-elected for the current year.
6. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Henry Luard, Esq., the general manager, and the other officers of the establishment, for the zeal and ability with which they have severally discharged their duties.
7. That the special thanks of this meeting be presented to John Sadler Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.
8. That the ballot for the election of three directors having been proceeded with, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—John Wheelton, Esq., John Griffith Frith, Esq., and Richard Springett, Esq. (Signed) JOHN SADLER, Chairman.

The chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved and carried unanimously:—

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to John Sadler, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair. (Signed) J. G. FRITH.

Extracted from the minutes. (Signed) R. P. NICHOLS, Sec.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Notice is

hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX POUNDS PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1852, together with a BONUS OF TWO PER CENT., will be PAID to the proprietors, either at the office, No. 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after Monday, the 14th inst.

HENRY LUARD, General Manager.

21, Lombard-street, Feb. 3, 1853.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON EMIGRATION COMPANY.

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, the 8th February. J. SOMERS, Secretary.

Port of Southampton Emigration Company's Offices, 63, Cornhill;

and Canute-road, Southampton.

TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY

(COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD.)

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Capital £25,000, in 50,000 shares of 10s., to be issued in Scrip Certificates to holder, of Five Shares each.—No further liability or risk to be incurred.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

D. L. DAVIS, Esq., Spencer-street.
 AUGUSTUS GALESDEN, Esq., Gray's Inn-square.
 ROBERT R. GEACH, Esq., Bodmin, Cornwall.
 J. G. LAWTON, Esq., Upper Seymour-street.
 THOMAS PROUT, Esq., Bedford-street, Plymouth.
 Capt. T. SHARPE, H.E.I.C.S., Leamington.
 JOHN WOOD, Esq., Sunny Hill, Berks.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. James and O. A. Jenkin, Sherborne-lane.

PRESEAT AT THE MINE—John Peters, Callington.

BROKERS—Oliver Raymond, Esq., 6, Bank Chambers.

OFFICES—30, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the copper and lead lodes in a set adjoining the well-known mineral district of the Treburget Mines, situate in the parish of St. Teath, Cornwall, known as the Trehanick estate, comprising the large area of 149 acres of rich mineral land, held by lease from the lord of the manor for 21 years, at 1-15th royalty.

Parties desirous of becoming shareholders will please to apply in the usual way, by letter, addressed to the Committee of Management, at the Company's offices, 30, Bucklebury, or to Oliver Raymond, Esq., broker, 6, Bank Chambers, where prospectuses may be obtained.

JOHN HUNTER, Secretary (pro tem).

N.B. Full reports of this valuable sett have been obtained from the undermentioned well-known mining captains in the district—viz., Capt. W. Lean, of Holmshush; Capt. W. Toy, of Old Treburget; Capt. Thomas Julian, of Treburget United; Capt. John Knebone, of Pentinglake; Capt. Thomas Reynolds, of Altarnun Consols; and Capt. Samuel Gregory, of Great Tregone Consols; which may be seen at the offices of the Company on application.

TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The SHARE

LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY, the 15th inst.

30, Bucklebury. JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.

TO RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS

OF COLLIERIES, MINES, &c.—JAMES B. WILSON, of the HAYDOCK PATENT WIRE-ROPE WORKS, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE, is prepared to supply the public with FLAT and ROUND ROPES for PITS, MINES, and INCLINES; and also with his PATENT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE; at the lowest prices of the day. The ropes are manufactured under his improved patent, substituting a strand of fine wires for the core in lieu of a hempen one, &c. at present used.

QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The directors of this company have the pleasure to inform their shareholders that they have entered into a CONDITIONAL CONTRACT for the PURCHASE, upon very beneficial terms, of a MINE in one of the RICHEST LOCATIONS in CALIFORNIA; and "powers" have been sent out to the Agents and Superintendents of the Company to thoroughly investigate the accuracy of the estimates upon which the contract was founded, and to verify the richness of the veins by a month's working prior to taking absolute possession for the company. And they have just received advices from California to the 15th December, of a very encouraging character, the mine at the date of the report being in a forward state for working, a tunnel having been driven 132 feet, as well as adits formed.

The directors have also obtained a second mine, which is very well reported on. The company's superintendents, in the course of their prospecting, have met with a quicksilver mine, the ore of which they state to be the "richest in the world," as it contains 80 to 85 per cent. of quicksilver.

The directors anticipate further and very important advices regarding the above mines by the succeeding mails, which in due course will be submitted to a general meeting of the shareholders.

The directors have despatched four shipments of the most approved machinery and tools, comprising two powerful steam-engines, water-wheels, circular saws, Chilian mills, stamps, Brunton's washing machines, railway trucks and rails, and all other requisite machinery and tools. The arrival at San Francisco of the first shipment has been announced, and the ships *Emmittance* and *Orkney Lass*, with the second and third portions, were due at the date of the advices.

London, Jan. 31, 1853. (By order) JAMES WADDELL, Sec.

LONDON AND CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING

COMPANY.—The Directors inform their shareholders that a COMMUNICATION has been RECEIVED from the AGENT under whose superintendence their engine was shipped in February, 1852, for California. The machinery has arrived, and the ground selected; every effort would be made to put it into immediate operation. The agent, from an experience of six years in California, speaks with the greatest confidence of successful results.

A COMMUNICATION has also been RECEIVED from the AGENT at MOUNT ATHOS, saying he had prepared a site for the machinery intended to work that mine. The Directors have further to announce, that they are now shipping, per the *Breadalbane*, direct for California, another lot of machinery, from the manufactory of Messrs. Gray, of Cornwall, which has been made upon the newest and most approved principles, possessing increased facilities for crushing such quartz as is found in California. Signed, GEO. LANDMAN, Chairman.

102, Leadenhall-street, Feb. 1, 1853.

THE CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

COMPLETELY REGISTERED.

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid up in full on allotment, and no other call or liability.

The Viscount DRUMLANRIG, M.P.—CHAIRMAN.

The Directors have the honour to inform the shareholders and the public, that their FIRST REPORT, containing the most encouraging despatches from their engineer in Australia, Thomas Warre Harriott, Esq., and their agent in Melbourne, Richard Cox, Esq., IS NOW PRINTED, and may be OBTAINED at the offices of the Company, where also all applications for the remaining shares may be made.

By order of the Board, JOHN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Offices, 11, Abchurch-lane.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Established in 1840.—Capital £100,000 sterling, in shares of £1 each.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BEST, Esq., Broadford House, Aberdeen. (County Bank.)
 CHARLES CHALMERS, Esq., of Monkhill, a Director of the Aberdeen Town and
 ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of Aberdeen.
 ALEXANDER ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Aberdeen.
 JOHN SMITH, Esq., advocate, Aberdeen.
 LESLIE CRUICKSHANK, Esq., merchant, Aberdeen.
 ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Esq., Immore Cottage, Aberdeen.
 JOHN LIGERTWOOD, Esq., advocate, Aberdeen. (Land Bank, Aberdeen.)
 ROBERT LEDINGHAM, Esq., of Waterglenmuir, a Director of the North of Scot-
 ALEXANDER C. MATTHEW, Esq., shipowner, Aberdeen.
 ROBERT MITCHELL, Esq., shipowner, Aberdeen. (and County Bank.)
 ALEXANDER STRONACH, Esq., of Drumalinn, a Director of the Aberdeen Town
 CHARLES GRAINGER, Esq., advocate, Aberdeen.

BANKERS.

Aberdeen: Town and County Bank.—London: The London Joint-Stock Bank.—
 Australia: The Union Bank of Australia; The Bank of Australasia.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

In Australia—R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., Manager; Matthew Young, Esq., Sub-Man-
 ager and Accountant.
 In London—W. O. Young, Esq., Sun-court, Cornhill, Agent. (and Agents.)
 In Aberdeen—Messrs. Stronach and Grainger, advocates, 20, King-street, Cashiers

Auditors—John Smith, Esq., accountant, Aberdeen.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Simpson and Cobb, 62, Moorgate-street, London; Messrs. Holden and McCarthy, Sydney.

For convenience of the London shareholders, who are now becoming very numerous, forms of transfer and copies of the Directors' Report may be had of Mr. W. O. Young, Sun-court, Cornhill; or Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, 20, Royal Exchange-buildings, as well as of the agents in Aberdeen, Messrs. Stronach and Grainger. The half-yearly dividend, due 1st February, will be paid to the London shareholders, as usual, at the office of Mr. Young, on and after that day.—Jan. 27, 1853.

THE MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

The attention of the shareholders is directed to the recent discoveries of gold upon the Australian Agricultural Company's estate on the Peel River, which takes its rise on the Great Dividing or Liverpool Range, in New South Wales. The Government officers represent the Peel River goldfield, of 313,000 acres, to be one vast goldfield, and that it is impossible to estimate its wealth. Specimens of quartz, found on the face by the Commissioner, whilst riding over the property, were tested at Sydney, and yielded 8½ lbs. of gold, or the value of £350, to the ton of quartz. Since the advices from the colony to this effect, the shares of the company, with only £35 paid on each, have realised £290, thus giving a marketable value of £3,000,000 to a property which a few weeks since was only about £50,000. More recent advices state, that "Mr. Harding, the chief engineer and manager of the Australian Gold Mining Company, in speaking of the specimens of quartz he had seen from the Australian Agricultural Company's land, said, 'that he considered them more indicative of a rich mine than any he had ever examined.'"—Vide *Times*, Jan. 12.

It will be recalled that one of the Monarch Company's estates, called "Bickbake" (comprising about 2500 acres, and held on lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-20th), is situate at the foot of the Great Dividing Range, and bounded on the north for several miles by the River Page, which, like the Peel, has its source in the Great Dividing Range. This land was selected in consequence of information received from a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the colony, that the Great Range abounded in auriferous quartz; gold had been also found in the Hunter River (of which the Page is a tributary) and it was felt that the gold would also be discovered nearer the source of the river. This estate is a few miles to the north-east of the Great Nugget vein, and is highly metalliferous, abounding in hematite iron of a high percentage. A commodious homestead, &c., is upon this estate, and tenanted by friends of the lessor. The company also hold a lease upon the same advantageous terms of 550 acres, near Lamb's Valley, on the Allyn and Patterson (also tributaries of the Hunter River). It was on the Allyn, a little to the north of this property, that Mr. Boydell found 13 lbs. weight of gold in one piece. A license to search for and obtain gold is also held upon the same terms, of about 10,000 acres, situate near Lake Bathurst, in the county of Argyle. Specimens of the rocks, soil, &c., from this district, collected by an eminent geologist, are now in the possession of the pursuer; and it is stated, upon high authority, that this district, south of Goulbourn Plains, has all the "geological features and geostatic formation of a large deposit of auriferous earth." This property extends east and west, a distance of 10 miles.

It will also be recalled that the company was fortunate in securing the experience and services of Mr. Robert Dixon, who was engaged for 13 years under Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, in surveying and publishing a map of the colony, and who, in 1846, offered to conduct the then Governor-General to the auriferous formation in three dividing places on the Great Dividing Range, simply upon payment of his expenses. The offer, however, was declined by Sir George Gipps, on the ground that he had "no funds to devote to such a visionary purpose." Arrangements upon a mutual principle were entered into with Mr. Dixon, and a staff of assayers, mechanics, and labourers of tried ability and integrity. The company thoroughly equipped the staff, and engaged to find rations for 12 months for a moiety of the gold to be obtained; Mr. Dixon, with the chief assayer, sailed in the *Carnatic* on the 16th Sept., and was followed on the 9th Oct., in the *Circassia*, by the mining staff, under the escort of Lieutenant Sanders. An additional number of hands embarked on board the *Circassia* at their own expense, upon the promise of employment, under the company's auspices, upon their arrival at Sydney. Both vessels have been spoken with—the *Carnatic* on the 10th Oct., in 1° south, the *Circassia* on 2d Nov., in 12° north lat.

The elements of the Company's success are simply as follows, viz.:—
 1. The acknowledged richness of the auriferous deposits of New South Wales, warranting only an adequate number of hands in the collection of the golden treasure, to surpass Victoria in its yield, which is now estimated to exceed £50,000 per week.
 2. The corroborated evidence of the existence of gold at the source of the Peel River, on the Liverpool Range, near one of the Company's estates, and again at Lamb's Valley and Lake Bathurst.
 3. The advantage of highroads to the Company's lands.
 4. The economy of tenure of said lands, and exemption from interference of strangers, not being Crown lands.
 5. The cheapness of provisions, &c., and few inconveniences, in comparison with the densely-populated districts of the diggings in the sister colonies.
 6. The regularity of supplies at the scene of operations, the property being tenanted by friends of lessors.
 7. The integrity and ability of the agents and men employed, and the satisfactory nature of the arrangements entered into with them, and for their comfort and accommodation upon landing at Sydney.
 8. The thorough equipment of the staff (all being armed) for route, under the experienced escort of Mr. Dixon.

Every month, &c., are the company's agents at Sydney, and the following is an extract from a letter to their agents in London, Messrs. Irving, Ebsworth, and Holmes:—
 Sydney, July 27, 1852.—We accept with pleasure the agency of the London and Sydney (now the Monarch) Gold Mining Company, and congratulate the promoters on the appointment of our friend, Mr. Robert Dixon, as surveyor, as it would not have been possible to have fixed upon a man more experienced as to the places in which gold is likely to be worked with advantage. We shall no doubt shortly be put in possession of the directors' views. We consider that the capital, judiciously managed, would be sufficient to purchase outright enough land, and to erect buildings and machinery for crushing the quartz and amalgamating the gold. An indifferent selection ought to make £10,000 per annum, but should the Bathurst quartz bear anything like the value given to it by parties who have experimented upon it (and they say, from average samples) the profits of the speculation will be enormous. The board will be put in possession by us of every information on the subject; and you can assure the parties interested that everything shall be managed as economically as possible.

The publication of the above is necessitated, in consequence of the impracticability of applying in detail to the numerous letters daily received upon the subject. Winchester-buildings, City, Jan. 14, 1853. T. A. READWIN, F.G.S., Furer.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GOLDEN MOUNTAIN

OF MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

GENTLEMEN.—The Committee of the Stock Exchange having confirmed their resolution to expunge this Company from the Official Share List, upon the ground of a reservation of shares for special purposes, the Directors think it right, in justice to you and themselves, to state that in the first instance every share in this company was allotted to the public, but that 7100 of the shares so allotted were, under peculiar circumstances, not paid up. The Directors, for reasons well considered by them, determined at that time not to re-issue those 7100 shares, and they were accordingly reserved for special purposes; but neither directly or indirectly have any of the directors, or parties connected with the company, been interested in any such reserved shares. Notwithstanding the decision of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, the Directors have no intention to abandon the mining enterprise for which this company was constituted, as the non-quotation of the Official List is but of little importance, if the company ultimately prove successful in their views, of which the directors still entertain the most sanguine expectations.

The Directors, in conclusion, most distinctly state, that if they have erred in not re-issuing these shares, they have been led into the error entirely by the rules of the Stock Exchange, which in express terms recognised the reservation of shares.

By order of the Board of Directors, W. NICHOLS, Sec.

72, King William-street, City, Feb. 3, 1853.

LE MINEUR CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.—AUGUSTA MINE.

Enrolled in Paris April 27th, 1850. (En Commandite.)

SOCIAL CAPITAL, 4,000,000 Francs, or £160,000.

Divided into Active 2,500,000 Francs, or £100,000.

Deferred 1,500,000 Francs, or £75,000.

In shares to Bearer of 25 Francs, or £1 paid in full.

COMITE DE SURVEILLANCE IN PARIS.

M. François Guillaume Locré, Landowner, President.
 M. Le Comte François Marie D'Anquetin de Ruval, ex Councillor of the "Cour Royale" of Paris, Vice President.
 M. Fraux Locré, Colonel of Artillery, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, Military Commandant Superior of the Imperial Palace of Compiègne.
 M. Le Comte Jean Ferdinand de Lacombe, Member of the University of France.
 M. Jean François Etienne, ex Justice of the Peace.
 M. Benestor Lunel, Member of the Historique Institute of France.
 M. Gabriel Michel Simon, Landowner.

GERANTS.—M. M. Louis Mathurin Napoleon Vachon, Jno, and X. Van de Castelle.

ENGINEERS.—M. M. Cornelius Forner, and Charles Urzay, Assay Office, San Francisco.

BANKERS.—The Bank of France, Paris.

NOTARY.—M. Charles Aicque.

OFFICES IN PARIS.—31, Boulevard Bonne, Nouvelle.

LONDON BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

JOHN BAGSHAW, Esq., Cliff House, Dover Court, Essex, Director of the Eastern

CAPT. MANGLES, H.E.I.C.S., Director of the Royal West India Mail Packet Company

SAMUEL BRASIER, Esq., Merchant, Broad-street-buildings.

GEORGE HARRISON, Esq., Harleyford-place, Kennington.

MAJOR WALLER, K.H., Pall-mall.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR ENGLAND IN CALIFORNIA.—George Hubier, Esq., Red-woods,

near San Francisco.

BANKERS.—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Field, Son and Wood, Warncourt-court.

SOLICITORS.—Francis Hubier, Esq., 26, Bucklebury.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Wm. Lloyd Jones.

OFFICES IN LONDON.—18, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

The Directors of this Company having made an agreement for the purchase in fee simple of the mineral property heretofore held by them on lease, and their agents in California having also availed themselves of an opportunity offered to them of acquiring a valuable and complete plant for the crushing and reduction of Quartz Ores, erected within a quarter of a mile of their property, it has become necessary to issue the remaining portion of their active capital. Of the new issue (consisting of 30,000 Shares), 34,000 shares are already subscribed for in Paris, and otherwise disposed of; the remaining 15,000 have been placed at the disposal of the London Board, and are now offered to the public.

The Company possess on lease a tract of land situate between the Merced and Mariposa rivers, in the Mariposa district, in California, which is described in the deed of purchase in the following terms:—
 1st.—"One vein of auriferous quartz, measuring 400 metres in length, and from 4 to 5 metres in width, together with the mines and minerals, which lie in, above, and under the said lands, and situated between the rivers Merced and Mariposa."
 2nd.—"And as much as may be required of the lands adjacent, their hereditaments, and appurtenances, to the extent of about 4 kilometres, on the surface of the said vein. The whole is bounded, towards the east, by the river Mariposa; towards the west, by the river Merced; towards the south by a steep mountain, which joins the said quartz vein; and towards the north, by a little rivulet, which is distant from the vein about 300 metres."

This vein of auriferous quartz is called Augusta; it is situated on the superior side of the Mariposa gold district, and is extremely rich, some specimens having yielded 29½ per cent. of gold.

In addition to this property, the Company possesses a freehold estate of 1240 acres, called Yulupa, in the Province of Sonoma, consisting of arable, pasture, and wood land, already stocked and occupied by farmers.
 The capital, already paid up, has been expended in the acquisition of the properties, the purchase and transport of machinery and stores, and in the necessary preliminary operations. Ores to the value of £

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION OF GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world. I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards. My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICALS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE AND ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

MR. J. HODGSON JONES, CONSULTING ENGINEER, 1, POET'S CORNER, WESTMINSTER, representing the firm of NELSON and CO., GLASGOW, Manufacturers of High-pressure, Condensing, or Double Cylinder Steam-Engines; Marine and Locomotive Engines; Winding and Cornish Pumping Engines; Steam Boilers; Sugar Mills; Iron Roofs and Bridges; Hydraulic Presses and Pumps; Steam Cranes; Mill Gearing and Shafting; all Ironwork and Machinery connected with Railway, Gas, Water, and Ironworks; Heavy Forgings and Castings, and Iron Steamboat Builders.

WM. PHILLIPS and CO., PATENT GALVANIZED IRON WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, TELEGRAPH, and other WIRES, SHEETS, TUBING, &c.; also, for GALVANIZING WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK of every description. Estimates and drawings furnished on application at the works.

MR. LEEAN TRANSACTS, for principals, BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, including Australian, Californian, North and South American, Imperial Brazilian, Cocos, Cuba, Linares, &c. Also, BUYS and SELLS every description of RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, GAS, WATER, and STEAM COMPANIES' SHARES, BONDS, and DEBENTURES. Mr. LEEAN would particularly recommend to the notice of capitalists the AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHARES; and having peculiar sources to obtain certain information of the present state and future prospects of some of the best companies, he is in a position to point out those he considers most promising at the present time. Parties wishing for secure INVESTMENTS, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent., can have the ADVICE of a gentleman upwards of 20 years a writer on and connected with the Money Market. Price lists and information, through the medium of the post, to parties resident in the country.—76, King William-street, City.

MR. THOMAS CARTEW, MINING AGENT, from Cornwall, having had very long experience in the mines there, begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES to any parties willing to transact business in such matters.—Address, Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, Feb. 4, 1853.

MR. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL. Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

MR. MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, MINE BROKER AND GENERAL ASSAYER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON.

MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN; all orders, either for SALE or PURCHASE, promptly executed. Every information respecting the Gold Mines of Australia and California, and lists of prices, furnished on application.

1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

MESSRS. POWELL and COOKE, MINING BROKERS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING PROPERTY; and being in constant communication with agents of practical experience, are in a position, and will not hesitate, to recommend, when called on to do so, such mines as they consider safe investments. Messrs. Powell and Cooke refer with great pleasure to their special list, and still recommend Tavy Consols, Wheal Russell, Wheal Yeoland, Boringdon Consols, and Devon Kapunda, all of which, from their prospects and prices, present a fair opportunity for speculation. Lists of prices of dividend and other progressive mines, either on application or by post. Messrs. POWELL and COOKE are also in a POSITION to BUY or SELL for PRINCIPALS in all FOREIGN MINES, without any addition to the usual commission. Office Hours from Half-past Nine till Five.—Dated 4th February, 1853.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX and CO., 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, and No. 114, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, MINING AGENTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of all description of MINING SHARES; and offices for the management of mining companies.—Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Fursdon Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), &c. Agents.—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux, Telegraph-yard, Park-row, Leeds.

MINING RECORD OFFICES, TELEGRAPH YARD, PARK ROW, LEEDS.—Messrs. HENWOOD and MOLYNEUX, MINE BROKERS and AGENTS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES and ADVICE in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of MINING PROPERTY. Mr. Henwood has just returned from an official visit to Cornwall and Devon, and has made such arrangements as will enable Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux to furnish the most correct information on every mine of note in those counties, as well as all Foreign and Colonial, Irish and Welsh mines. Mines inspected, surveyed, mapped, and reported on, if required, by the above firm. Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux are Agents for the Wheal Fortune, Wheal Tonkin, Wheal Procter, the Fursdon Manor, and Wheal Henry Mines. London Agency, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Strand.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26 AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT THE LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person. Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheel Rose, West Callington, Buzparvo, Gallit-y-Maen, Great Crinins Consols, Union Tin, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., 51, THREAD- NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

DIVIDEND MINES.		West Caradon	
Alfred Consols	Merlyn	East Wheel Rose	West Providence
Bedford United	East Wheel Rose	South Caradon	Wheal Reeth
Carn Brea	Spearake Consols	Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trelawny
Cordurrow	Trevelake and Barrier	Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trelawny
Devon Great Consols	Trumpet Consols	Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trelawny
Gosnema	PROGRESSIVE MINES.	Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trelawny
Anna Maria	Devon United	South Carn Brea	
Butterdon	East Wheel Rose	Wheal Arthur	
Clive	Great Wheal Alfred	Hingston Down Consols	
Chyprake Consols	N. Britain Burra Burra	Wheal Crebor	
Cradock Moor	North Wheel Trelawny	Wheal Trelawny	
Carbona	GOLD MINES.	Quartz Rock	
Agua Fria	Colonial Gold	Quartz Rock	
Anglo-Californian	Lake Mountain	Quartz Rock	
Australian Freehold	Lake Bathurst	Quartz Rock	
Ave Maria	Nouveau Monde	Quartz Rock	
British Australian	N. British Australasian	Quartz Rock	
Carsons Creek	Port Phillip	Quartz Rock	

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situated at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETERS, 12-14, 4s. 6d., 6-11, 4s. 3s.—To be had of the manufacturer, John Davis, mathematical instrument maker, Derby. All kinds of instruments pertaining to mines made and repaired.

PROVIDENCE BELGIAN IRON COMPANY,

FOR PIG-IRON, BAR, SHEET, RAIL, &c.

Capital £220,000, in shares of 1000 fr. (equal to £40) each, paid up.

Liability limited to amount of shares.

This Company has two first-rate establishments, one at Marchienne-au-Pont in Belgium, the other at Hautmont in France, thus commanding both markets, and having a large outlet in Holland and Prussia.

It is also proprietor of the largest iron warehouse in Paris, situated on the edge of the canal, where it receives the iron direct from its French establishment, without transhipment, or extra carriage of any sort. Its iron is highly esteemed in France, Belgium, Holland, and Prussia, and the demand far exceeds the amount that can be supplied. If desirable, it could at present obtain highly lucrative contracts for its whole production for the next three years.

The value of its establishment is 4,000,000 fr. The amount of its cash reserve, 1853, will be 2,000,000 fr.—6,000,000 fr. The Company, established in 1838, has distributed to its shareholders upwards of 8½ per cent. per annum, placing the remainder in reserve for the creation and extension of the establishments. The shares have now attached to them a coupon of 5 per cent.—viz. 50 fr., interest—payable after the 30th June next; a dividend of not less than 7½ per cent. will be detached at the same time, making in all 12½ per cent., equal to 125 fr., per share. Hereafter, in virtue of a decision of the administration, the whole of the profits will be distributed in dividends. The first dividend it is thought will be at least 150 to 200 fr. per share, or 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

A large portion of these shares are held by some of the leading capitalists in London.

Mr. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, having a SMALL NUMBER of these SHARES in hand FOR SALE, begs to call the attention of parties disposed to invest, as such an eligible opportunity rarely occurs, and recommends an early application.

THE DYSSURNANT SLAB AND SLATE QUARRY.—NOTICE.—NO FURTHER APPLICATION for SHARES in this Company can be RECEIVED after the 10th February.

By order of the Board, J. EVANS, for the Secretary.

THE DYSSURNANT SLAB AND SLATE QUARRY COMPANY,

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 shares of £1 each, payable on allotment.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

No debts to be signed.—No further liability.

Lord S. A. CHICHESTER, Connaught-square, and Ormeau House, Belfast, Ireland.

The Hon. D. A. BINGHAM, Great Portland-street, London, and Newbrook-park, County Mayo.

PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., Richmond.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq., Sydneyham, Kent.

WILLIAM GOSNELL MARSH, Esq., St. James's Palace.

(With power to add to their names.)

BANKERS.—Messrs. Sir Charles Price, Bart., Marylebone, and Co., 3, King William-st., City.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Child and Son, 62, Cannon-street, City.

PURSE.—Mr. John Ellis.

BROKERS.—Messrs. H. R. Price and Pott, 7, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, City.

OFFICES.—37, AUSTINFRIARS.

The lease of this valuable quarry is for 50 years, at a royalty of one-twelfth. The vein is upwards of 40 yards in width, and runs the entire length of the set for nearly a mile.

It is estimated that a dividend of upwards of £50 per cent. on the above capital, may fairly be anticipated within a very few months after commencing, and the works can afterwards be very considerably extended.

Applications for the unappropriated shares may be made to the brokers, or to the purser at the offices of the company.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be obtained as above.

KNOCKATRELLANE COPPER MINES, County of

Waterford. Capital 20,000l., in 20,000 Parts or Shares of 1l. each, with no further liability; held under lease for thirty-one years, at one-sixteenth royalty. To be conducted on the cost-book principle. No debt to be signed.

These Mines are situated in the Town Lands of Knockatrellane and Graignagower, in the parish of Kiltoran, in the county of Waterford.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Right Hon. LORD KINGSLE, Kinsale.

The Right Hon. LORD MUSKERRY, Carlton Park and Springfield Castle.

Colonel J. C. TROTTER, K.H., Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

FRANCIS FORD, Esq., Lawrence Pountney Hill.

GEORGE GRIFFIN, Esq., Beale's wharf, Southwark.

SAMUEL HINDS, Esq., 61, Portland-place.

JOHN LANGLEY, Esq., Knockamane, County Tipperary.

Captain MILLER, J.U.S.C., and Suffolk-street, Pall-mall.

JOHN MILLETT, Esq., Lisnarragh House, County Tipperary.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. SPOONER, ATTWOOD and CO., Gracechurch-street, London.

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OFFICES.—No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S.

Applications for Shares, in the annexed form, may be made to the Committee of Management, at the offices of the Company, or to the Brokers and Solicitors, where Prospectuses may be obtained.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE KNOCKATRELLANE COPPER MINES.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me Shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same (or any less number you may please to allot), and I also undertake to pay the amount thereon, when required.

Your obedient Servant.

Reference Name

Date Address

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.—

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED A MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than lead. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, OIL, TURPENTINE, and being employed on usual both for work technically called flitting and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.

LONDON.—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Sise-lane.

Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Douglas.

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SUNDERLAND.—Mr. John Young.

DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL.—Mr. Richd. Peurose, Tavistock & Plymouth.

EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. William Bailey, jun., Greenside-place, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.

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BELFAST.—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits AN INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

AUSTRALIA.—All persons EMIGRATING to AUSTRALIA are strongly recommended to provide themselves with MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, which may be obtained from any of the duly authorised agents to the British College of Health, New-road, London. The medicine can also be had in Australia of the following agents:—Melbourne, Mr. Charlwood; Hobart Town, Mr. Drury.—N.B. Beware of counterfeits sold by chemists and druggists.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK and CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, LAMARCA STREET, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector, and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 13½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and Co. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick.

KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

MESSRS. F. and HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING and STRAND FENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, SOLE AGENTS for KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &c. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent CARBIDE PAID.

PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, railways, &c., WILL NOT RUST or CORRODE.

For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength. PATENT HEAVY BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied.

Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, and WIRE STRAND FENCING.

MESSRS. F. and HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING WORKS, No. 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, the ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS of the PATENT STRAND FENCING, formed of twisted wires, for parks, pleasure grounds, railways, inclosures, &c. Upwards of 600 miles have been fixed in this country, and it is admitted to be the most efficient fence in use. Price from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per yard, fixed, according to the kind of fence.

IRON HURDLES, GATES, and SOLID WIRE FENCING, manufactured at low prices.

GALVANIZED GAME NETTING, very strong and neat, and NEVER REQUIRING PAINTING, 2 ft. wide, and 2 in. mesh, 7d., 9½d., and 1s. 0½d. per yd.

GALVANIZED IRON GUTTERS, never want painting, 9d., 1s., & 1s. 4d. per yd.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, for farm buildings, mills, sheds, &c.

GALVANIZED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per square foot.

GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORD, formed as a twisted cord or rope, for mines, from 15s. per 100 yards.

For prices, drawings, and estimates, apply at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds. Sole Agents for the Fire Annihilator Machines, and Kuper's Improved Patent Wire Ropes.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-

MALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE

MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

CHEMICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. ADVANTAGES.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The assured may reside in most parts of the world without extra charge, and in all parts by payment of a small extra premium.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of profit divisible in future among the shareholders being now provided for, without trenching on the amount made by the regular business, the assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability, secured by means of an ample proprietary capital.—Thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The assurance fund already invested amounts to £550,000, and the income exceeds £136,000 per annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On policies for the whole of life, one half of the annual premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the policies, producing a bonus varying with the different ages from 24½ to 35 per cent. on the premiums paid during the five years.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the profits in proportion to the number and amount of the premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's premium be received prior to the books being closed for any division, the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next division on 30th June, 1853, therefore those who effect policies before the 30th June next will be entitled to share in the same division of profits over later assurers.

APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future bonuses may be either received in cash, or applied at the option of the assured in any other way.

NON-PARTICIPATING.—Assurances may be effected for a fixed sum at considerably reduced rates, and the premiums for term policies are lower than at most other safe offices.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid 30 days after proof of death, and all policies are indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000.

PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, but if a payment be omitted from any cause, the policy can be revived, within 14 months.

The accounts and balance sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the assured, or of persons desirous to assure.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 10s	£10 10s	10 10s	£3 10s	£0 8s	1200	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	7 10s	7 10s	7 10s
1248	Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	4	4	0 10s	0 2s	1024	North Wh. Robert, Walmington	4 10s	4 10s	4 10s
3000	Anglesia Coal Company	10	10	10	0 10s	0 2s	3000	N. Wh. Unity (cop. tin), Gwin.	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
1248	Balliswidden (tin), St. Just	11 10s	10	10	10 10s	0 2s	2000	Oakmont (cop. sil-lead), Devon	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	3 10s	4 10s	4 10s	0 2s	0 2s	2000	Okei Tor (lead), Calstock	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
8000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcubrightshire	3 10s	4 10s	4 10s	0 2s	0 2s	250	Old Wheel Basset, Illogan	2 10s	2 10s	2 10s
64	Boscawell Downs (tin), St. Just	100	100	100	750 0s	0 2s	1000	Ormside (lead), Flint	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
100	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182 10s	500	550 600	470 10s	8 0s	1000	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3 10s	4 10s	4 10s	0 2s	0 2s	1500	Pemraeg (lead), Carnarvon	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 12s	2 10s	2 10s	1 5s	0 4s	5000	Pendarves (lead), St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	90	90	214 0s	2 0s	1026	Pendarves Consols, Camborne	6 10s	6 10s	6 10s
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	60	60	50	3 0s	1000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
256	Conduvor (copper, tin), Camborne	117	117	112 10s	25 0s	3 0s	1024	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead)	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	13 10s	60	210	13 0s	5 0s	1000	Penzance Con. (tin), Saneered	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
1024	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	210	210	13 0s	5 0s	1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	415	420 430	394 0s	10 10s	1000	Polegar & Lannarrow (cop. tin)	2 10s	2 10s	2 10s
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6	6	55 0s	—	3000	Porkella United (tin), Wendron	10 10s	10 10s	10 10s
180	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 10s	56	56	855 14 0s	—	1024	Prad Con. (tin), Towendack	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
2360	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7 10s	6	6	0 30s	—	6400	Pradeux Wood, Luxilian	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	87	95	4 0s	2 0s	3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2 10s	2 10s	2 10s
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 10s	165	233 0s	233 0s	—	480	Raleigh (tin, copper), Crovan	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
94	East Wheel Croft (copper), Illogan	125	65	840 0s	840 0s	—	2500	Reeth Consolidated, Towendack	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
128	East Wheel Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	235	240	2245 0s	10 0s	2500	Rhewydd & Racheidell (lead)	11 10s	11 10s	11 10s
300	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	7 10s	1 40s	0 12s	0 12s	5000	Rocha and Treverth (tin)	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	30	1 40s	0 12s	256	Rosewarne (cop. tin), Gwinn	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead)	1 10s	3	3	0 17s	0 1s	5000	Round Hill, Salop	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
3000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20	20	22 0s	0 1s	1024	Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
1024	Gomansha (copper), St. Cleer	12 10s	9 10s	10 10s	333 6s	0 7s	256	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	11 10s	11 10s	11 10s
98	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200	200	353 6s	0 7s	256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1 10s	3	3	0 2s	0 2s	4196	South Creavor (copper)	2 10s	2 10s	2 10s
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 10s	4 10s	0 10s	0 4s	3000	South of Scotland	2 10s	2 10s	2 10s
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	170	175	149 0s	7 10s	300	South Speed, Uye Lelant	25 10s	25 10s	25 10s
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 10s	11	11 10s	0 7s	0 2s	280	Spearhead Moor (copper), St. Just	30 10s	30 10s	30 10s
1000	Holmbush (lead), Callington	24	21	21	25 0s	0 2s	512	St. Michael Penkell (tin)	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	7	3 50s	0 3s	4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	28 10s	28 10s	28 10s
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	34 13s 6d	—	—	224 0s	0 3s	4800	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
786	Kirkcubrightshire (lead), Kirkcubright	9 10s	4 10s	4 10s	0 13s	0 10s	1000	Tokentun Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	14	14	2 0s	0 10s	1024	Trannack and Boscawen, St. Erth	7 10s	7 10s	7 10s
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10s	150	160	1036 0s	2 0s	10000	Trannack United Mines (tin, cop.)	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	800	900	45 0s	45 0s	1024	Trebarva, Perranzabuloe	2 10s	2 10s	2 10s
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2 10s	4 10s	4 10s	1 20s	0 4s	2048	Tregedon, Wadebridge	2 10s	2 10s	2 10s
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	150	175	175	10 0s	10 0s	10000	Trelogan, St. Columb Minor	2 10s	2 10s	2 10s
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	7	14 10s	13 10s	263 0s	7 10s	1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6 10s	6 10s	6 10s
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180	180	240 10s	3 0s	572	Trelyn Consols (tin), St. Ives	6 10s	6 10s	6 10s
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	1 10s	10 10s	10 10s	1 60s	0 10s	2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 10s	17	18	22 10s	0 10s	4000	Tyn-y-Worgod (late), Carnar.	4 10s	4 10s	4 10s
1160	Perran St. George (cop. tin), Perranzabuloe	21 10s	40	40	240 0s	10 0s	2000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxilian	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
800	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanfihangel	30	750	750	240 0s	10 0s	1024	United Mines (cop. tin), Tavis.	15 10s	15 10s	15 10s
1000	Polbriar (tin), St. Agnes	15	13	13	14 4s	1 0s	20000	Valley of Towry (lead)	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uye Lelant	20 10s	22 10s	22 10s	18 14s	0 10s	5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s	0 8s	0 4s	1024	West Abrahm (copper), Crovan	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
5040	Rorington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury	6 10s	1	1	0 10s	—	1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14 10s	14 10s	14 10s
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 10s	155	200	257 10s	2 10s	256	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerris	1 10s	6 10s	6 10s	0 10s	0 5s	256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	7 10s	7 10s	7 10s
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	215	215	56 0s	0 5s	120	West Ding-Dong (cop.), Saneered	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	37 10s	152	152	211 15s	3 0s	6400	West Fowey Con. (cop.), St. Agnes	28 10s	28 10s	28 10s
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 10s	10 10s	10 10s	7 11s	0 10s	2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3 10s	7 10s	7 10s	875 0s	0 10s	1024	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	10 10s	10 10s	10 10s
94	St. Ives Consols (copper), St. Ives	80	125	125	875 0s	4 0s	6300	West Polgoth (tin), St. Ewe	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	16	3 10s	3 10s	11 10s	0 4s	186	West Roskear (cop.), Camborne	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerris	4 10s	7 10s	6 10s	2 11s	0 6s	200	West Seaton (copper), Camborne	77 10s	77 10s	77 10s
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	12 10s	12 10s	6 8s	0 10s	940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14 10s	14 10s	14 10s
512	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	2 10s	2 10s	2 10s	14 12s	0 5s	130	West Trevelyan, Gwennap	15 10s	15 10s	15 10s
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6 10s	2	2	1 30s	0 5s	5000	West Wheel Alfred (cop.), Hayle	7 10s	7 10s	7 10s
96	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 10s	140	140	4680 15s	—	4000	West Wheel Frances, Illogan	10 10s	10 10s	10 10s
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	14	14	402 10s	—	4000	West Wheel Russell, Calstock	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
120	Trevelyan and Barriar (copper), Gwennap	130	100	80 85	295 10s	2 10s	500	West Wheel Towan (cop. tin)	30 10s	30 10s	30 10s
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135	135	25 0s	0 5s	1024	West Wheel Treasury (cop.)	£10 4 10s	£10 4 10s	£10 4 10s
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	380	370 375	23 15s	10 0s	1000	Wheel Agar (copper), Illogan	6 10s	6 10s	6 10s
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranzabuloe	7 10s	8	8	2 2s	0 5s	6400	Wheel Anna (tin), St. Austell	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	290	300 305	198 5s	6 0s	128	Wheel Arthur (cop.), Calstock	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10 10s	57 10s	590 600	15 10s	0 10s	3072	Wheel Augusta (tin), St. Just	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
256	Wheel Basset (copper), Gwennap	4 10s	24 10s	24 10s	5 0s	0 10s	240	Wheel Barm (tin), St. Just	6 10s	6 10s	6 10s
256	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4 10s	1100	1100	242 10s	22 10s	539	Wheel Carne (tin), St. Just	7 10s	7 10s	7 10s
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5 10s	150	150	1 8s	1 8s	1024	Wheel Carpenter (tin), Gwinn	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
256	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	5 10s	150	150	1 8s	1 8s	1024	Wheel Carpenter, St. Sydenham	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
4280	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	4 10s	7 10s	7 10s	0 7s	0 2s	1024	Wheel Chiverton (copper, tin)	£2 10s	£2 10s	£2 10s
100	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10	10	5 0s	5 0s	512	Wheel Constantine (lead), Newlyn	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	130	125	125	2349 10s	10 0s	1024	Wheel Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	6 10s	6 10s	6 10s
5000	Wheel Golden (sil-lead), Perranzabuloe	3 10s	2 10s	4 10s	1 5s	0 5s	1024	Wheel Cup (copper), Gwennap	6 10s	6 10s	6 10s
256	Wheel Jane (copper), Illogan	8 10s	21	21	15 10s	0 5s	4500	Wheel Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	6 10s	6 10s	6 10s
490	Wheel Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	60	60	17 10s	2 10s	1062	Wheel Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uye Lelant	79	117	117	196 0s	2 10s	1070	Wheel Enys (tin), Wendron	5 10s	5 10s	5 10s
80	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 10s	21	33 35	23 5s	1 0s	764	Wheel Franco, near Tavistock	15 10s	15 10s	15 10s
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uye Lelant	20 10s	32 10s	32 10s	72 13s	12 1s	6000	Wheel Grenville, Camborne	3 10s	3 10s	3 10s
194	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	200	200	40 10s	3 0s	10000	Wheel Guskus (tin, copper)	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
520	Wheel Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 10s	35	35	227 10s	4 0s	5120	Wheel Harriett, Camborne	1 10s	1 10s	1 10s
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinn	9 10s	29	27 28	29 10s	0 10s	256	Wheel Killy (tin), Uye Lelant	£3 8 6s	£3 8 6s	£3 8 6s
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 10s	45	45 6s	15 13s	1 5s	5000	Wheel Kitt (tin), St. Agnes	6 10s	6 10s	6 10s

FOREIGN MINES.

5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	4½	3 10 0	0 10 0	Dec., 1852.	
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1½	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov., 1852.	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4	3 3½	—	Dec. 1844.	
2454	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	171	120 0	5 0	Sept. 1, 1852.	
12500	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	42	55 12	3 0	—	
10000	Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chile	4	14	3 15 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1851.	
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	10½	7 10 0	0 5 0	June, 1852.	
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	9	0 3 0	0 3 0	Sept., 1852.	
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12	4 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1852.	
150000	Mariguita and New Granada	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan., 1853.	
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	4½	4½ x d	0 5 0	Jan., 1853.	
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	8	7½ ½	—	Jan., 1853.	
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	50	30	19 17 6	Nov., 1852.	
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28½	7½	6 3½	1 16 6	4 0 0	Feb. 1853.